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BEREA, KENTUCKY

ARMISTICE IN SIGHT

TURKS PLEA GRANTED BY ALLIES

Peace Terms to Be Discussed

The Turks' cries for peace have at least been heard by the victorious allies, but not until all European Turkey with the exception of Constantinople and its environs had fallen into their hands.

Almost from the first the case of the Turks had been hopeless, and they recognized it so, and sought intervention of the powers, but were given to understand that their cry could only be heard if directed to their victorious opponents.

Last week the Greeks won the great victory over the Moslems in the capture of Salonika. This week the chief success has fallen to the lot of Serbia in the conquest of Montenegro and its environs had fallen into their hands.

The main force of the Bulgarian army has been battling against the last lines of defense around Constantinople, but, inasmuch as it is said that the allies do not care for that city, now that the interior towns have fallen, they are free to discuss the terms of peace.

The cost of the Balkan War to date is estimated, in killed, to be 100,000 and wounded 120,000. The monetary loss is \$28,000,000. This is the forty-fifth day of the war.

INTERESTING ARTICLES

On page two will be found the address of Mr. Justice Goble before the County Judges at Frankfort last week. Every citizen should read this address as it relates to the financial condition of the state and the tax problem.

President Frost, as usual during his absence, writes an interesting letter for this week's issue.

Our Agricultural Page is teeming with good things; also the Teachers' Page.

Those that are reading the continued story, and every one should read it, will find the chapters of unusual interest in this issue. What a splendid thing it would be for the teachers to read this story in weekly installments to their children!

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

PAGE FIRST
Editorials
News of the Week.
PAGE TWO.
Editorials.
Goble's Letter
PAGE THREE
Our Teachers Department.
PAGE FOUR
Locals.
PAGE FIVE
Sunday School Lesson.
PAGE SIX
Serial Story.
PAGE SEVEN
Intensive Farming
PAGE EIGHT
Eastern Kentucky News.

A PAID UP LIST

Last week we announced our determination to put our subscription list on a cash basis. And already letters are coming in commending that movement.

The date fixed upon which we shall begin to stop all papers at expiration, and drop those that are in arrears, is Dec. 1st, and until that date, both by letters and by solicitation through the columns of the paper, we shall urge all of our readers to favor us by allowing us to put them on the paid up list.

We are sure it is going to work and that both we and our subscribers will be happier, and those who like The Citizen will like it even better in the future.

As stated last week, the paid up list is growing and has been for some time, while the unpaid list is constantly diminishing. And within the next ten days we hope to be able to transfer practically all of those whose subscriptions are overdue, to the paid up list.

Don't wait for a letter.

SPECIAL OFFER

There are five more issues of The Citizen before Jan. 1st, and every new subscriber between this date and the 1st of Jan. may have the paper for the remainder of this year and the year 1913, for the price for one year—\$1.00.

This applies to both those who subscribe by letter and the subscriptions sent in by agents.

Last year a good many of our readers sent The Citizen to friends as a Christmas present. We hope they will do it again and that many others may follow their example.

Remember that any one sending the paper to four persons and paying us in full for it gets his own subscription free for a year.

KEEPING HOUSE FOR US

The President-elect, Gov. Woodrow Wilson, has a new idea of government, or rather he has a new form of expression for the old idea. He says that the government should "keep house" for the whole people. We like the idea, and for the next four years shall look upon him as our chief house-keeper. The following extract from an article in the November Woman's Home Companion is an amplification of the idea and is worthy the attention of every patriotic American.

"Every dollar that the government spends ought to be spent as carefully as if the resources of the country were limited. Every dollar of expenditure ought to mean something done or provided for the people. Waste is also weakness. Inefficiency brings confusion.

"It is part of the new meaning of government, therefore, that its resources are not to be put at the disposal of a governing class or of any limited set of governing influences, but that those who exercise its authority must 'keep house' for the whole people; must use the money raised by taxes as if it were expended in trust to produce the best possible results in the ordering and stimulation of our life.

"It is an interesting circumstance that government is becoming less and less a business for politicians; that minds and energies of every kind are turning toward it as part of the general enterprise of life. The reason we want our government to be free from every kind of private or narrow control is that we want to have it see more things than it could see if it were only a few. Those who conduct it ought to have a vision of a nation itself—ought to be sensitive to impulses from every quarter. The statesman should sit down with the philosopher, with the engineer, with the forest expert, with the student of soils and agricultural methods, with masters of technical and vocational education as well as with financiers and lawyers and manufacturers and merchants and those whose interests have usually been at the center of policy. Though he cannot himself keep the life of a nation as a whole in his mind, he can at least make sure that he is taking counsel with those who know, that his sympathies may be open upon every side, and that he may seek to serve civilization and humanity, not a party or any selfish program."

LETTER FROM PRES. FROST

Through Winchester and Washington to New York—Berea College Trustees—International Y. M. C. A. Banquet.

Dear Readers of The Citizen:

I seldom leave Berea without regret, and the thought of neighborly calls which I had hoped to make. And I never have pleasant experiences away from home without longing to share them with home friends.

Mrs. Frost and I started on our Eastern trip, Monday noon, Mr. Taylor being a fellow passenger as far as Winchester. As usual we found numerous former students of Berea on the train.

In Winchester we wrote letters back to Berea to have things we had forgotten sent after us, and I finished writing the main points in my report for the Trustees. At night we visited the moving picture show, and took the train East at 9:10 p. m. It is a short night as one travels eastward, as the sun rises earlier at the place where we are in the morning. We had a long day on the train finding several pleasant traveling companions, including Ex-Congressman W. G. Hunter, and U. S. Senator Paynter, Washington was reached an hour late, but we found a convenient train and reached New York at 9 p. m. arriving at the New Pennsylvania station, a marvel of stone and iron construction. We went directly to the New York Central station and Mrs. Frost was sent on for a second night's travel to Boston, while I found a room at the Hotel Manhattan, No. 538 on the tenth story.

Wednesday was appointed for a meeting of the Berea College Trustees at the rooms of the Aldine Club. There were present the New York trustees, Dr. J. Cleveland Cady, J. R. Rogers, Wm. D. Embree, Esq., Harvey E. Plak, and Rev. Percy S. Grant, D. D., together with Mallon from Cincinnati, Barton from Chicago, Thomson from Louisville, Johnson from Boston, Burnham from Richmond, and the President, two more

than the number required for a quorum. The business of such a Board, with the care of a College, a Normal School, practically two Academies, a group of Vocational Schools, and a Foundation School, is very complicated.

Thursday night I attended the annual supper of the International Y. M. C. A. and met many old friends, including Mr. McMillan who is a great admirer of our Dr. Raine, and Mr. Noah Rogers, a kinsman of Father Rogers of Berea. The Y. M. C. A. is organizing for more attention to home mission work.

Friday I spent with Dr. Cady over the plans of "Faith Hall," the new dormitory for the Vocational Girls who can only be in Berea for the Winter and Spring Terms. Giving them a hall by themselves may enable us to set apart Gilbert Cottage as a headquarters for young ladies of the Normal Department, a few of them, just as some of the Foundation School girls have headquarters at Boone Cottage.

Friday night I came to Boston where I am to speak Sunday morning with Dr. Conrad, and at night be with Dr. Johnson, both of whom are well known in Berea.

My great impression on this trip is that the world is filling up. There were never such crowded trains, streets and hotels. It is all beautiful and exciting, but I prefer a small town or the country.

Yours for the Mountains,
Wm. Goodell Frost.

\$ Foundations \$ for Fortunes \$

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UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

President Elect Wilson Announces for Extra Session—President Taft Contented—Roosevelt Gets Cal.—Panama Canal Soon to be Completed—Canal Rates are Fixed—Mt. McKinley Scaled—Fatal Railroad Wreck.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

President Elect Wilson, on the eve of his departure for a month's vacation in Bermuda, last Friday, set at rest the clamor among the Democrats for an extra session by acceding to the demands of the leaders. His statement is as follows:

"I shall call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15."

CALIFORNIA IN ROOSEVELT COLUMN

The canvassing of the California vote, which has progressed during the week, gives the Colonel sufficient gains to land the state in his column by something less than one hundred votes.

The electoral vote now seems to stand, Wilson 429; Roosevelt 90; Taft 12.

Numerous irregularities are claimed for Los Angeles County. A contest is threatened, and, if the claims are substantiated, the state may yet go to Wilson.

TAFT HAPPY

At the dinner of the Lotus Club in New York City, President Taft, Saturday night, made one of the happiest speeches of his career, laughing at the outcome of the election and toasting his successor. Incidentally he declared for a six year term with no re-election for the Presidency, and suggested that the cabinet ought to be admitted to the floor of the Senate and House.

His chief regret for his administration, he says, is that he failed to secure the ratification of the arbitration treaties.

Continued on page five

"Uncle Joe" Downed by a Kentuckian—The New Appellate Court Judge—Extra Session of Legislature Predicted—Doan and Maupin Admitted to Bail—Arrasted, Charged with Train Wrecking—State Arboretum—Courier in New Quarter.

CANNON HEATEN BY A KENTUCKIAN

There has been much comment about the fact that Uncle Joe Cannon, former speaker of the House of Representatives, was defeated in his race for re-election to the United States House of Representatives, but not so much has been said relative to another fact, that is, that Hon. Frank T. O'Hair, his successful opponent, is a native Kentuckian and a Kentucky mountaineer, having been born in Wolfe County.

NEW JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS

The successful candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals in the 7th district is the Hon. C. C. Turner of Mt. Sterling. Judge Turner is 49 years of age and a Democrat. He was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age, and has been a very successful lawyer. Like many other Democratic candidates in the recent election, Judge Turner's success is due to the division of Republican strength, Hon. John D. White, the Progressive reducing Judge Kirk's vote.

ACCUSED OF WRECKING TRAIN
John Blackwell was arrested several days ago at Paris, charged with causing the derailment of a north-bound express train, Friday night, the 8th, at Bedford, in which Engineer, Jas. Lemen, was killed, the fireman seriously injured, and several passengers badly shaken up and frightened.

ON THE ROAD TO FREEDOM

Thos. F. Dolan, convicted of manslaughter in the Fayette Circuit Court after three trials, which result-

Continued on Page Five

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HENRY LENGFELLNER, Mgr.

We have the goods—the quality of workmanship and the right price. \$5.00 per square for a roof worth \$6.00 to \$7.00 is cheaper than \$4.00 for a roof worth only \$3.99. Just like your Galvanized fence so your Galvanized Roofing will rust if you get the cheap kind

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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(Incorporated)

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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



TOO MANY FIRES

October 8th was set aside by the governor of the state as Fire Prevention Day, and The Citizen and practically every other paper in the state made mention of the governor's proclamation, and called attention to the necessity of doing the things that the governor insisted upon — a thorough examination of fires, stoves, and furnaces to see if they were out of repair before starting the fires in the fall, and the cleaning up all rubbish about the premises.

In this proclamation the mayors of the cities and towns were called upon to enforce the observance of the day, and all the citizens were asked to cooperate in the matter of preventing the terrible fire loss that the state and nation are subjected to every year—a loss, which though in many cases covered by insurance, is for the whole people as much a loss as if the value of property in money were sunk in the middle of the ocean, where it never can be reclaimed.

Notwithstanding this proclamation and the insistence on the part of the press, so far as The Citizen is able to discover, nothing whatever was done, at least in Berea, and since that time about seven buildings have burned within the city limits, the origin of the fire in each case being more or less mysterious, but presumably from flues, a thorough overhauling of which might not only have saved the buildings, but have saved the occupants a good deal of distress, and the local population considerable nerve strain. Certainly this care would have been appreciated by the insurance companies.

There is some complaint about rates, now, but we need not be surprised, unless greater precautions are taken, if it soon becomes impossible to get insurance in Berea at all. Fires will occur sometimes, however careful and cautious people may be, but it is a fact that ordinary precautions would reduce them at least seventy-five per cent.

MORAL USURY

If you lend money and collect more than the legal rate of interest you are guilty of practicing usury. It is covered, you must suffer the penalty.

Well—Do you know there is such a thing as moral usury?

When you collect from those about you more of service, or attention, or sympathy, or assistance than you are properly entitled to you are guilty of practicing moral usury.

To illustrate:

You are a husband and you require of your wife more than the marriage compact provides. You demand of her more of self denial, or patience, or forgiveness, or affection, than you are willing to extend to her. Or you are a wife and you ask of your husband more of labor, or anxiety, of economy than you are willing to give.

You are a usurer!

Or you are a son, or daughter, and you exact more from your parents than you should—of your father's money or assistance, your mother's care or kindness.

You are usurious.

Or you ask of your friends or acquaintances more time and sympathy than you are willing to extend to them. You expect more than is your due and complain if they do not freely give.

That is moral usury.

Your friend, for instance, without intending to do so, offends you. He shows by his manner that he is sorry he hurt you. You refuse to meet him half way, requiring a formal apology and cherish your grievance.

Henk usury!

Or you refuse to exercise charity to your friend who has his shortcomings. Or you require of him more of self denial than you would suffer for him. He will do all that may become a man. You want him to go farther.

Laurel!

Now the law provides severe penalties for him who is guilty of legal usury. Should there not also be penalties for the practice of moral usury?

There are!

They are not written in law books, but in your moral constitution. And unlike the written laws of men, bound in sheep or buckram, these laws are always enforced!

Whatever a man soweth—whether it be of selfishness, or greed, or ingratitude, or stubborn lack of kindness—that also shall he reap.

Age and Death.

Everything points, it appears to me, to the essential correctness of the view which holds age and death to be the result of the greatly increased differentiation of larger organisms. Is there, then, any probability that we shall some time find that in the higher animals, as in the lower ones, death need not occur? Evidently not. If death is the price of differentiation, then after the goods have been delivered the price must be paid. To prevent a higher organism from undergoing death would at the same time prevent him from becoming a higher organism. And the cell which remains in the embryonic condition—the cell of the germ glands—is even now as immortal as the cell of the infusorian. Death, as Minot says, is the price we pay for our more complex life. Age and death, though not inherent in life itself, are inherent in the differentiation that makes life worth living.—Professor H. S. Jennings in Popular Science Monthly.

LETTER TO THE CITIZEN

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 12th, 1912.

Dear Mr. Faulkner:

We look forward to receiving a letter from home with great anxiety. Receiving The Citizen is like receiving a letter from home.

I read the daily papers of this city, which give me the daily events of the world, but The Citizen, besides giving the home news (not directly from faraway my native home, out from Dear Old Berea College, which is like home to me), gives some of the best thoughts of Berea's teachers and officers. I wonder if they are realizing the fact that they are teaching and lecturing to thousands of students and learners although many miles away.

I call The Citizen the home paper because it was around the "hearth-place" of Berea College that I was inspired and awakened to the idea of greater usefulness in the world. It was the daily devotional exercises, the Sunday evening sermons, and the mid-week dormitory prayer-meetings and Bible study that spurred me on toward better things. Many students opposed some of these requirements, but they were and are rounds by which we did and may ascend to a higher and nobler plane of life.

Many are wondering what I am doing out here. If they could see the boys and girls as they flock to the rural school house and church each Sunday, they would know. I am trying to save the boys and girls through the Sunday Schools.

During the summer, under the auspices of the American Sunday School Union I organized several new Sunday Schools, and now I am keeping watch over them during the winter season. If the world is ever won for Christ, we must first win the rural youth for Him, and I know no better method than establishing Sunday Schools and young people's organizations.

Wishing you well in the great work you are doing and awaiting eagerly the good things in The Citizen, I am,

Very cordially,

Wolfe R. Johnson,

Missionary.

Bloomington, Ill.

Dear Editor:

Please change the address of my paper from Green Valley to this place.

I have just received last week's Citizen, which contained the last installment of "Freakies." I am sorry it is ended. I have read every word of it with the greatest delight, and I wish it could go on and on. I read every line of the paper, and my children do also. Furthermore, I loan the paper to my neighbors, and have many questions from them concerning Berea.

I do not often meet people who know much about Berea. There was one lady in Green Valley, my former home, however, Mrs. Dr. Kelley, who has a dear friend connected with the school.

My son was in Berea last spring, and was allowed to go with the excursionists to Cincinnati, since he was at one time a Berea student. He was delighted with the trip.

Wishing the paper great success, I am,

Very truly yours,

Martha Durham McQuire.

Editor Waxes Sarcastic.

A Kansas editor sarcastically announces that he wants to buy a sack of flour, a pair of three-button trousers, and a straw hat, and that he is ready to receive bids on the same. He says that in the way the merchants do when they want two dollars' worth of job work.—Atchison Globe.

FIGHT

On Tax-Dodging Corporations Begins.

County Judges and Attorneys Meet and Urge Appointment of Special Counsel To Assist Attorney-General in Tax Suits Involving Millions.

Justus Goebel Makes Strong Speech at Meeting.

At a meeting of the county judges and county attorneys of the State held at the House of Representatives, Frankfort, Ky., on Nov. 8, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the county judges and county attorneys of the State, in convention assembled, heartily approve and endorse the action of the State Board of Valuation and Assessment in placing upon the great corporations of the State, enjoying valuable public franchises and privileges, their just share of the burden of taxation and we commend their acts to the people of the State as constituting the greatest tax reform of many years, and while we entertain the very highest regard and respect for the ability of the Attorney General and his assistants and the Hon. John L. Rich, of Covington, employed as a consultant counsel, we are unwilling that any lack of counsel on behalf of the State should endanger the just and patriotic action of the State Board of Valuation and Assessment, and we recommend to the Attorney General and the Governor of the State that an emergency exists and that the most eminent counsel be employed to defend the action of the State Board of Valuation and Assessment in the United States Court."

Justus Goebel, of Covington, made a speech before the assemblage, pleading for the employment of additional counsel for the State. Mr. Goebel said:

"Mr. President, Gentlemen and My Brother Kentuckians:

"I am most happy to meet with the county judges and county attorneys of the State. I am grateful beyond my powers of expression for the invitation of your President which permits my presence here, and asks some expressions from me on this occasion.

"You, the gentlemen of the respective counties of the State, who have been elected to office and charged by law to protect the interests of widows and orphans—estates in the hands of trustees—the every citizen and taxpayer who voted for you or against you, as well as those who did not vote at all; you, all of you, in your official capacity have sworn duties to perform, and out of gratitude to those who have honored you, you must have great desire to perform those duties well. With reference to the business of this day—to the subject-matter here to be discussed—your sworn duty is to protect the interests of every taxpayer of the county you represent.

Corporations Deny People Rights.

"You are here to consider a matter of infinite interest to your people as a whole. The subject involves an inherent and constitutional right which has long been denied them because of corporate avarice and greed and the weakness, if not dishonesty, of some in whom the people in the past have placed their trust.

"That the great common people should bear only their fair and just proportion of the burden of taxation is one of the greater blessings to our kind for which my brother, William, labored and prayed and because of which he was finally assassinated.

"It is surprising then that I am here filled with a profoundly earnest desire that the people of my State, of the State of my martyred brother, shall come into the enjoyment of a right to which in all law and in common honesty they are entitled?

Unjust Taxation Upon People.

"Too long, altogether too long, has there been unjust discrimination against the people, unjust and burdensome taxation upon the people as compared with what has been required to be paid by the big corporations of our

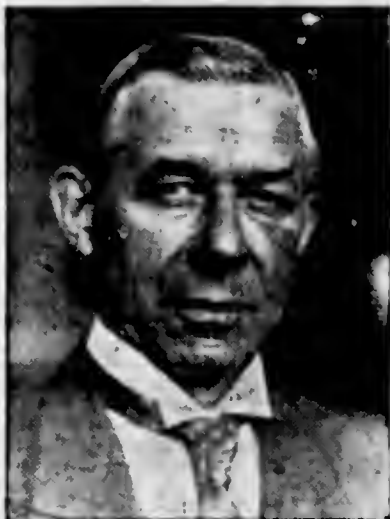
State. Corporation lawyers have boastfully said 'The death of William Goebel was a benefit to the corporations.' If this were true, the question is, how much longer shall the people be held in bondage because of his death?

"God knows the corporations now suing the State have been able to procure (and the word procure is used advisedly) immunity long enough from paying their just share of the taxes.

People Are Awakening.

"A hundred million dollar increase in the value of corporation property for taxation opens a new era in the State's affairs and has awakened the people and brought them to a realization of what has been done to them through all the years of the past. As certainly as truth, though crushed to earth, will rise, just so certainly will there be a further awakening which will correct abuses equally as great as unequal taxation, and its effect will be that henceforth every man who would hold office by preference of the people must be a progressive, and no limitation, no mere pretender will satisfy them; they will sweep aside and into oblivion as old chaff any man who hesitates or dares to stand in the way of improvement and betterment of conditions for the whole people.

"No one doubts, had William Goebel been permitted to live, that that which was recently done by the Board of Valuation and Assessment would have been done more than a decade ago, and today, instead of the large public service corporations fighting in the courts and by sinister methods endeavoring to perpetuate unjust and unequal taxation; attempting to throttle the action of the present State taxing board, the first to act fully in the interest of the people, such corporations would long ago have been paying into the State, county and city treasuries their just proportion of the taxes.



JUSTUS GOEBEL.

"Equality is all I want."

"Some of you may think this is mere speculation but to those who so think, I say—I know whereof I speak, and I believe the railroad well understood what he would do were he permitted to live.

William Goebel's Way.

"Had William Goebel been permitted to live, one of his first acts as Governor would have been a demand on the State taxing boards to deliver into the matter of values of the properties of the wealthy public service corporations of the State, and further that those properties be adequately assessed. If the Railroad Commission or Board of Valuation and Assessment had failed or declined to make assessments according to what was just and fair he would instantly have called an extra session of the legislature and had it appoint a committee with directions to thoroughly investigate, to find and report the true fair value of the property of such corporations. The facts thus obtained and presented by that committee and its experts he would have given to the public and simultaneous therewith would have gone forth his demand upon those State boards to assess those properties for taxation in accordance with the truth; if then the State board had still failed or refused to do their sworn duties to the people he would have impeached them and driven them from office. If the present Board of Valuation and Assessment had not done its full sworn duty by the people, that is just what should have been done to them, but, thank God for once it has acted in the interest of the people.

"Necessity for action in the interest of the people has grown as years have passed, until it has developed into what is today a crying shame from which relief must come.

"It is very evident that in Kentucky, as in other States, big corporations will never pay a cent more of taxes than they are made to pay.

"Gentlemen, I am going to prove it in a few minutes. Take the case of the C. & O. Railroad. Where is Mr. Wall? I would like for him to hear me.

Low Valuation of C. & O. Railway.

"Take the case of the C. & O. Railroad. In 1911 that road on its entire system in Kentucky paid taxes on a total valuation of only \$9,313,270, whereas, the street railway company of the city of Louisville was made to pay on a valuation of \$10,800,000.

Think of it, gentlemen!

"The C. & O. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$2,171,189, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$2,743,360; whereas, the board found that their 1912 assessment should be \$18,798,630. The C. N. O. & T. P. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$3,110,197, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$3,559,320, whereas, the board found their 1912 assessment should be \$10,674,200. The L. C. in 1901 paid taxes

on a franchise valuation of only \$1,889,870, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$4,510,820, whereas, the board found their 1912 assessment should be \$14,746,857. The L. & N. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$6,504,879 and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$11,899,200, whereas, the board found their 1912 assessment should be \$46,428,074.

Fight Must Be to a Finish.

"I want to tell you gentlemen, that that assessment is fair and just, and if we get justice in the courts we will win. But, no man is a man than the Hon. William J. Bryan, the great champion of the people, has stated that courts do not always do justice to the people; and that other great champion of the people, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, said the same thing, and recently charged that some of the judges he put on the bench proved dishonest. Gentlemen, I want you to go into this fight, with an ardent heart and with loyal lawyers, and fight to a finish and to death, if necessary. Now, I want to say to you I am no corporation hater. I am a business man. I know we have to have corporations, and big ones, but we don't have to have them to the disadvantage of the people. I want them to have dividends. But I do not want them to reap them at the expense of the people and the other taxpayers. Let them pay what the other taxpayers pay. Equality is all I want.

"Without exception all these companies and the two others now suing wanted the same assessment for 1912 that they had in 1911. The Board of Valuation and Assessment based their 1912 assessments on convincing proof of values placed before them, and the assessments are uniformly just and fair, and of the more than four hundred corporations assessed by the board this year, only eight have protested in the court, and these are among those that have always proportionately paid the least.

State Robbed of Millions.

"In the last twelve years, since the death of William Goebel, the State, counties and cities have been robbed (and the word robbed is the only word that fits the case) of more than ten million dollars in taxes.

"I am going to prove it.

"In the years from 1902 to 1911, inclusive, a period of ten years, there has been an average increase in the franchise assessments of the four largest railroads in the State of only 14 per cent yearly—

"Think of it! and this almost unbelievable record of astonishingly small increases was made in the ten best years for earnings that the railroads of this country ever saw.

Inadequate Taxation of Railroads.

"The picture here presented of the previous inadequate franchise assessments is astounding, but when one examines into the situation regarding the tangible assessments made by railroad commissions of the properties of four of the corporations now suing the State, the word 'astounding' is in adequate and here must be supplemented by the word 'dumbfounding' to state more correctly what the tangible assessments picture actually presents.

"Take the case of the L. & N. R. R. and the records show that the tangible property of this company in 1892, 20 years ago, was assessed at \$8,019,577. Notwithstanding the much added mileage of road, double tracking of a vast system, acquiring much new real estate, probably more than doubling the equipment of engines and cars, and meantime increasing by earnings the value of its stock 650 per cent, this company's tangible property was assessed in 1911 at only \$6,270,270, or 21 1/2 per cent less than in 1892, 20 years ago. Further comment to show that our State has been robbed is unnecessary.

"The other railroads have been similarly inadequately assessed on their tangible property for many years.

Corporations Prevent Honest Valuations.

"In fact, until this year the Board of Valuation and Assessment has been controlled in the interest of the wealthy corporations by some hook or crook, either friendship, political favor rendered or to be rendered, bribery or intimidation, but never before has the State, counties or cities been given what they were rightfully entitled to.

"Another of the many examples of flagrant abuse of public trust.

"I wish I could leave out of my remarks what I am about to say, but that is impossible under present circumstances. Until now, I have said very little about the L. & N. Railroad. Some may say that I have an old animosity to the L. & N. Railroad Company, because of the assassination of my brother. I say, gentlemen, that is a mistake. In my state of health and at my age, I have nothing but love for my fellow men, whether they agree with me or not. Next to the last words that my dear brother spoke were these: 'They do not understand, I forgive them.' There may be some who now do not understand me. Gentlemen, the men elected to office did not do their duty. I hate to say so, but I am here to speak the truth, and all I have fought for in the past seven months is justice and fairness for the people.

"Another of the many examples of flagrant abuse of public trust is to be found in the records of our State pertaining to the franchise assessments by the Board of Valuation and Assessment of the L. & N. R. R. In 1901 this company's franchise assessment was increased to \$10,774,899, and the L. & N. brought suit to enjoin the State from collecting on the increase of \$4,270,020.

"I said a while ago that the corpora-

tations will never pay a cent more than they are made to pay, and you will see that proven.

"In 1903 with the validity of the 1902 increase pending in the United States Court, the Board for some inconceivable reason fixed the franchise assessment of this company at \$2,588,994 less than the 1902 assessment. In 1904, with the validity of the 1902 increased assessment still pending in the court, the Board fixed the franchise assessment of this company at \$2,140,259 less than the 1902 assessment. In March, 1905, the suit of the L. & N. Company against Auditor Coulter was decided in favor of the State, the court holding the 1902 franchise assessment of \$10,774,899 to be valid; but, notwithstanding the fact of this court proof of value of the franchise of the L. & N. Railroad, in 1902, the assessment against this company did, at no time, reach the equal of the 1902 assessment of \$10,774,899 until 1911, and this, in spite of the fact that Milton H. Smith, president of the L. & N. R. R., testified in the United States Court at Frankfort, in 1906 that the tangible property value alone of the L. & N. Railroad in Kentucky in 1905 was \$20,000,000.

"Gentlemen, I am quoting from public records.

"This is more proof of how our State has been robbed. Accurate information enables me to say for Hon. C. C. McChord and Auditor Henry M. Bosworth, two gentlemen who served on State Taxing Boards in years past, that they were at the mercy of a majority adverse to their views and inclined against the interests of the people.

What the Increased Valuation Means.

"What does the hundred million dollar increase made by the present Board of Valuation and Assessment on corporation franchises mean to the people of different sections of the State and to the whole State?

The one hundred million dollar increase means half as much as the amount of the total value of all the property equalized for taxation in the county of Jefferson, which includes the city of Louisville.

"Comparing the increase with the counties that contain the three largest second class cities of the State the increase equals the amount of the total value of all property equalized for taxation in the counties of Campbell, Fayette, Kenton and Franklin, which include the cities of Newport, Lexington, Covington and Frankfort.

"Comparing the increase of one hundred million dollars with the Western section of the State, it equals the amount of the total value of all property equalized for taxation in the entire First Congressional District, embracing thirteen counties, and, in addition thereto, of all the counties of the Second District, with the exception of Henderson and Davies.

"Comparing the increase of one hundred million dollars with the Central portion of the State, it equals the amount of the total value of all property equalized for taxation in the Eighth Congressional District, embracing fifteen counties, and in addition thereto to the county of Fayette, which includes the city of Lexington.

"Comparing the one hundred million dollar increase with the Eastern section of the State it equals the amount of the total value of all property equalized for taxation in all the counties embraced in the old Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts, with the exception of the county of Fleming or, in all twenty-six counties.

Crisis in Kentucky's Affairs.

"This is a crisis in the affairs of Kentucky. It is a fight brought by eight tax-dodging corporations directly against the more than 2,000,000 souls who live in the 98 counties of this State, traversed by their lines.

"This is a fight of wrong against right, inequality against equality, and fairness against fairness, and justice against justice.

"Those last words of my brother

"Be brave and fearless and loyal to the great common people," have never ceased burning in my brain, and in my heart, and when in August last I was besieged to agree to a reduction of many millions on the new 1912 assessments, I gave the exact feeling, that possessed me then and it is the same today. I would rather lose my life than be a party to a shameful compromise of what I know rightfully belongs to the State and the people.

"I am opposed to making a political asset of the matter of employment of additional counsel to pay debts or purchase a favor. What I have done to assist the board, any other private citizen could have done. If some of those who were so quick and prompt when there was a job in sight, to interest for certain attorneys, had in years past turned their attention to relieving the sufferings of the State and people from unequal taxation, they would at this hour be rightfully entitled to some consideration in the selection of special counsel.

Corporations Again Show Hand.

"I charge, and am willing and ready to prove if necessary, that employees of these corporations, who, by duty and damnable methods, tried their best to prevent the Board of Valuation and Assessment from making proper assessments of their property, are today meddling in the matter of the employment of special counsel to assist the Attorney General in these cases against the State, and if they can control the selection they may be depended upon to pay any man of straw more than the State will agree to pay.

"There are men who have said in places to our Attorney General that in the employment of Attorney John L. Rich, the State had gone far enough, but to such men I would say: 'Is your

(Continued on Page 5)

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

THEME: WHEN THE SOUL LETS GO.

BY THE REV. HARRY L. EVERETT

Text: Proverbs xiv:14: "The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity, but a wounded spirit who can bear?"

There is only one way to measure the future history of civilization, and that is by scanning the past history of civilization. We have no instruments with us in our journey that are more powerful than the instruments that the prophets of civilization have used, and they have always based their calculations for the future on the history of the past. Now the history of the past is the story of the soul of the past. Wherever a race, a nation or an individual has succeeded in history the reason for the success is found in the kind of soul the race, the nation, or the individual has accomplished. The reason that the little nation, that was hid in that strip of land between the Taurus mountains and Egypt, climbed past the greater nations of Assyria, Babylon and Persia, is because the descendants of the man, Abraham, had a greater soul than the nations that were neighbors. So as one scans the past, with all its mystery and problem, there is no one thing of which he may be more sure than that it was the soul that guided the moving bands. See it as you look down the vista. Now see the onswamp of the nations of great souls. The fragrance of tropical gardens entice, but the souls of great nations move through the gardens, drink the fragrant air and, leaping the walls, rush on to their destiny. Prejudice weaves a web of threads of iron; conservatism uproots trees and leaves them—root and branch—to obstruct the way; ignorance digs foul holes in the path of nations going, but the souls of great nations have broken the web of prejudice, climbed the fallen trunks of conservatism and filled the holes of ignorance with fresh waters. Bleeding bruised and wounded they have risen and trod the heights again.

Now, this fact is particularly interesting when we apply it to the life of the individual. Here is a young man who has decided that an education is a worthy object. He has talked to his pastor and his pastor has told him that with an education he can better his physical conditions. A lawyer has pointed out that there is a worthy position in law for him at the end of his collegiate education. A business friend has told him that there are places in the great world of politics for a young man with an education. The young man decides to get the education. He succeeds in finding an institution that will give him a scholarship. He leaves home and enters on the new life. The first week opens well. The next week the instructors call for results in the class room. The man in geometry tells him that he must do better work in geometry. The English instructor tells him that as a matter of fact the most important work in the school is English and that he must do better work in English. The instructor in Latin tells him that for mind development and his future vocabulary there is nothing like Latin and that he really should give better results in Latin. In each room that he enters on this particular second Thursday of his education he is met by remarks. Each department requires its pound of flesh.

At the end of the day he goes to his room. He has tried to do his work. He certainly wants an education. He will work as hard as he can, but he can work no harder than he has been working. Perhaps it isn't in him. Perhaps his family are of those who never could be educated. He has read of that somewhere in a magazine. He remembers that his father never got an education, and surely his grandfather never was educated. I ask you, as this young man is making his decision in this room, "What do you consider that his answer will rest upon?" The answer comes back with a thrill, "It will depend upon the soul the young man has." If the lad can say, "Yes, it is true that I failed to-day in geometry, yesterday in Latin, the day before in English, but I know I can win, that there is an education before me if I try. I shall do better to-morrow and the next day, I shall do still better, and some day I shall have it all. I know I can win, I feel it in me somewhere." If that is his answer he will win. But what really, then, does his answer depend upon? It depends upon the size and the quality of his soul. If there is something swelling up within him that makes him stay, if he has a great soul that will not let him go, he wins. If his soul tells him that because of heritage or environment or absence from school for a period of years, if his soul tells him those things and says those loud enough the youth will go down in defeat. You ask me how far his defeat will go. I tell you that he may be as a whipped dog through all his life. He will be defeated until he gets a soul, a great soul, a soul big enough to win.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.)

WHERE IS THE BEER MONEY?

Characteristic Reply of Reformed Painter When Questioned by His Drinking Mates.

A contributor to The Century Magazine tells the following incident: "I was introduced a few months ago to a painter by trade, an ex-fighting man, an ex-drunkard, an ex-miserable being, who has restored his soul, given him new birth, and made him a useful citizen. He told me how his mates 'got at him' for being a teetotaler, and how they are continually asking him, 'Don't your mates never give you any beer money?' To which I answered them; he said, grinning, 'Tosh, yuss; my old lady gives me plenty of beer money—shillings and shillings. And where do you think I keep it? In my garden! Ain't that artful of me? And some of my beer money has got feathers and lays eggs, and some has got fur and makes lovely pie, and some has got flowers and smells a bit of all right. Yuss—if you'd like to see my beer money drop in some Saturday afternoon and take a walk round my garden. I'll show you last week's beer money, the week's before—yuss, and last year's—hopping and clucking and crowing and smelling beautiful. By the way, old friend, where's your beer money? Where is it? Can you show it me, or is the publican keeping it for you till Christmas?"

COMPARISON OF TWO TOWNS

Fargo, N. D., With No License, Far Outstrips Moorhead, Minnesota City, With Many Saloons.

When North Dakota adopted constitutional prohibition the prohibition was freely made by leading newspapers that the towns in the state would decline for lack of revenue from the saloons, and that Minnesota towns just across the Red river, which divides the two states, would profit by North Dakota's loss.

After ten years of no saloons, Fargo had one mile of paved streets for each 676 population, one mile water mains for each 270 population, one mile sewers for each 338 population, city debt of \$19.50 per capita, ratio city debt to assessed valuation, 7.8 per cent, city tax ratio, 15.98 miles. Morehead, Minnesota, just across the river, with 46 licensed saloons, had one mile of paved streets for each 3,862 population, one mile water mains for each 702 population, one mile sewers for each 858 population, city debt \$44.79 per capita, city debt to assessed valuation, 20.5 per cent, city tax ratio, 21.83 mills.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF VALUE

While Court Sets Price of \$500 on Full Grown Tree Nothing Is Said About Man.

A New York court has declared that a full-grown tree is worth \$500, and that amount of damage for the wanton destruction of the same in front of a city residence has been collected. He who plants a tree not only makes a contribution to the comfort of men and the beauty of the world, but a valuable contribution to the wealth of the community.

What about the destruction of a man, of a home, of the moral stamina of a community or a nation? No one will deny that the well-born boy or girl is a valuable contribution to the race and to the world, or that the economic worth of a full-grown manly man, or womanly woman, is at least \$500. What then of the policy which permits not merely the destruction of such, but the making of him, or of her, an actual burden to the community and a menace to the social well-being?

Where Able Men Fall Down.
"Some men of the very highest talents and preeminently successful in their chosen vocation seem to make a sad muddle of their matrimonial affairs," said Judge W. M. Christopher of Chicago recently.

"One of the ablest lawyers I ever knew, a man who had an absolute genius for handling big cases, had two nuptial experiences, both of which were failures. In both cases, however, the blame was almost wholly on him. To tell the truth, he was about three-fourths drunk when the marriage vows were uttered on each occasion. The number of men who fortify themselves with whiskey to a degree of near intoxication when about to get married is bigger than the public dream of, and this has a direct bearing on the vast number of unhappy unions and the consequent evil of divorce."

Abounding in Hope.
St. Paul's prayer for the Roman church was that they might be filled "with all joy and peace in believing," that they might "abound in hope." Can faith which has none of these blessed fruits be rightly called faith at all? Who should be so filled with "peace," and so abound in "hope," and he so moved by "joy," as those who know in whom they have believed? Sorrows may compass them about; misfortunes may surround and dog them; but within they have a fount of joy that is a perennial strength.

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

The Abundant Life

I had a conversation with a friend this evening that has given me something which I wish to give to my teacher friends through the Teacher's Department. Last week you may think that I wrote a letter that was for the farmer rather than the teacher, and again this week you may think that I should be addressing some other class of individuals, for I am going to take a text from the Bible.

Will you not turn to John 10:10, and read the verse very carefully? Then print upon the pages of your memory in letters that will never fade the words that you have read "I am come that you might have life, and have it abundantly."

What was the "life" to which he referred? Read Luke 2:52 and you will find out. All that we know of the life of Jesus from the age of twelve to the time he began his public work is that "He grew in wisdom, and stature, and in favor with God and man." But what does this statement cover?

Let us see, "grew." That means that he increased in size and power according to the laws of nature, i. e. he must have had food and exercise along all of the lines in which he grew. And what were these lines? Let us go over them one by one:

First, he grew "in wisdom," that is, in true mental power, the power to think and will and reason along right lines, in a way that would fit his life to the conditions and problems which he had to meet. All through his life we find that he was one of the greatest thinkers, the strongest reasoners and the best talkers that the world has ever known. If you do not believe this read with care the entire story of his life as found in the four Gospels and you will be convinced that what I say is right.

In the second place he grew "in stature," that is in physical strength. He was a strong man in bodily power, energetic, athletic, brave. You can learn this, too, from the story of his life. A weak man or woman, weak in body, I mean, can not be a leader of a school, a community, or a state. Of course there are exceptions to this, but you had not best think that you can be one of the exceptions.

EDUCATION IN JACKSON COUNTY

Observations of a Berea Visitor

In Jackson County, as in all other counties in Kentucky, the public schools must in the future have the lion's share of credit for the work of regenerating the county communities. I use the word regenerating not in the ecclesiastical sense, but the meaning I have in mind is very like that. The rural communities must be led into a new life. They must be born again.

This work of regeneration is making considerable progress here. The spirit of a new education, a more practical and serviceable education, is abroad among these hills and it is being fostered in the public schools. In many of these schools important results are being obtained.

Whatever other wise things the County Board of Education may have done recently, it has certainly taken no wiser step than the refection of Mr. Lee Webb as supervisor of County Schools. Mr. Webb is the right man for the place. He knows the schools, where they are strong and where they are weak; he knows the teachers, knows his people, their traditions and their needs. He is familiar with the general economic conditions of his county and is a sane and progressive thinker on educational work. He is working at his job.

I am not sure the people realize fully the importance of the valuable work he is doing for the children of his county, but I know many realize it, for I have heard expressions of confidence in the man and in the work he is doing.

School houses have been cleaned up; pictures, and mottoes, maps and other specimens of student work are displayed on walls. Play grounds have been cleared of rubbish, teaching has become more intensive and systematic, children have been enlisted in the new educational work and patrons have been stirred to put new values on the work of the schools. Things are moving forward.

I should like to say many things about the excellent work at Gray Hawk, Tyner, Kerby Knob, Amvill, and other communities, but space will not permit. Wherever I went in the county I was impressed with the efforts of the superintendent and supervisor to redirect the educational work and at many places I was pleased with the results.

Much has been done, much remains to be accomplished. It is only by the persistent efforts of real capable

They come only rarely in the world.

In the third place he grew "in favor with God." Too often this growth is all that we think of when considering his life and in many cases we fail to remember that he did grow in favor with God, just as you and I must, if we wish to get such favor. That, of course, means the greatest of all growth, the growth of what we call the "spiritual life," but which I like to call the CENTRAL LIFE, for around it all real life grows. It is not so much a thing of itself, but rather the bringing of all the other parts of our life under the laws of the Creator, as the right bodily life means the bringing of every organ of our bodies under the law of life for our animal bodies. The ruling of our life, in other words, by the Great Life.

Fourth, he grew "in favor with man." That is to say, he stood well among his neighbors, and was their LEADER, not merely, I feel sure, on the Sabbath, in the synagogue, but at work, at play, and in social gatherings.

This is what he would have us remember when we read that we are to have a more abundant life than he having lived. Not merely a life of religious joy—to be at some time extended into eternity but a full, four-sided life like his, including the physical, the mental and the social life, as well as that of the spirit.

Last week I wrote of the Farmer-Teacher, and the need there is for him in the community but I wish now to go further and ask you to think of the full field of your work as being LEADERS in the fourfold way, that I have pointed out, and, possibly the great leadership of Jesus.

I want to ask: If you are living and teaching in such a way as to be able to say of yourself, "I have come to this district that all may have life and have it abundantly."

This subject must be left at this point and finished next week, but in the meantime think of Luke 2:52 and John 10:10. In addition think whether I am right in saying that the work of the teacher is really to bring "the abundant life to the community."

workers that lasting results can be accomplished. Mr. Webb does not claim that he has "arrived" in his work but he is certainly working in the right direction.

John F. Smith.

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1st. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure that they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,
D. Walter Morton, Secretary,
Berea, Ky.

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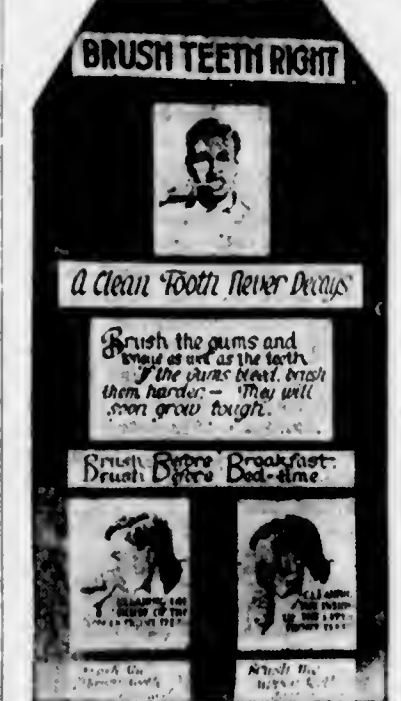
WOMAN IS TO BE THE DIRECTOR

DR. ANNA LOUISE STRONG, EXPERIENCED WORKER, TO HAVE CHARGE OF EXHIBIT.

TO PORTRAY CONDITIONS

Many Deaths Among Kentucky Children Could be Prevented—This will be an important Subject Before the Conference.

The scope of the Kentucky Child Welfare Conference and Exhibit at Louisville, November 21-30 is limited only by the conditions surrounding child life. Dr. Anna Louise Strong, a young woman in her early twenties, is the Director of the Exhibit. Dr. Strong is a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago and has directed the Child Welfare Exhibits in New York, Chicago, Kansas City and Montreal and is the most notable figure in America in this work. Under her supervision nearly \$100,000 was spent in preparing for the New York exhibit. The great bulk of this money was spent in securing views and screens of child life in the school, in its home, whether in tenements or palaces, in settlement and educational movements, recreation grounds and industrial conditions, as well as to show its moral and religious life and to show the operation of phil-



anthropic movements and the management of philanthropic homes. To this invaluable collection of screens was added about \$50,000 worth of screens prepared for the Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit and subsequently valuable additions were made on account of the Kansas City and Montreal exhibits. All the screens used in the previous exhibits, as well as hundreds of views of Louisville and Kentucky conditions, will be shown at the Kentucky Exhibit and Conference this month.

The officers of the exhibit, who have given generously of their time, money and energy to further the enterprise for the sake of the Kentucky boy and girl, have endeavored to enlist the active co-operation of philanthropic workers throughout Kentucky, but owing to the newness of the venture have met without a great deal of success. However, they have secured reduced railroad rates into Louisville for the occasion and Mrs. Morris B. Belknap, president of the association and chief worker in preparing for the Louisville Exhibit, expresses the hope that every county and community in Kentucky will be largely represented.

Mrs. Adele Brandlee, a notable settlement worker of Louisville, is the assistant director of the Louisville exhibit.

Health.
Then Kentucky officers have compiled statistics showing that a large number of deaths among children can be prevented by proper feeding and care, as well as showing the startling fact that one child died for every four that are born.

In the health exhibit will be shown a milk station, babies' hospital room, dental clinic, pure food show, anti tuberculosis exhibit and a model dairy. This exhibit will be under the supervision of the Kentucky State Board of Health, which is co-operating with the officers of the Kentucky Child Welfare Association to its fullest extent in an endeavor to exhibit the cause and prevention of feeble-mindedness and blindness. Numerous photographs and charts have been collected along this line.

Moral Life.

The larger part now taken by the church in the child's weekday amusements makes religion more real to him than it was to his grandfathers and grandmothers in their boyhood and girlhood days. Under this heading the Institutional church will show what they are doing for the reclamation of the children, as well as for the reclamation of the young men and young women. There will be a model Sunday School room with classes going on at stated hours. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. H. A. and the Girls' Friendly Society

will have photographs and charts showing how they are combining religious, physical and mental training.

Schools.

Boys and girls learn more quickly when education is varied to meet their individual needs and capacities. One of the largest exhibits will be that of the Louisville public schools, composed of photographs, charts and class rooms, where the parents may see the children actively engaged in kindergarten and primary and other grade work, as well as domestic science, drawing, music, manual training, and other modern school room activities.

Photographs of schools in other cities, with charts giving facts as to cost, equipment and organization, will include some of the lines along which the Louisville schools hope to develop. A room will be devoted to an Exhibit of the Wider Use of the School Plant, including Social Centers, School Gardens and Vacation Schools and Parent-Teachers' Associations.

The Kentucky School for the Blind will make an exhibit of its interesting and important work.

Recreation.

Play time can teach children how to pull together and to "tote fair."

A model playground, fully equipped, will open to the children under the direction of regular supervisors. Photographs and charts showing what Louisville is furnishing the children in the way of recreation, can be seen here, also some of the future plans of the Board of Park Commissioners. Striking features of moving picture shows, dance halls, and other commercial amusements will form part of this section.

Country Life and Schools.

Kentucky farms, forests and streams are waiting for the boy and girl who is learning to use them.

The child in the country needs as fine a school as the child in the city. Conditions that affect child life in the country as distinguished from the city will here be made clear. The valuable lessons country boys and girls are learning from the Corn and Tomato Clubs will be shown and rural schools and housing conditions explained by photographs and models.

This Exhibit will be the first of its kind ever made in a Child Welfare Exhibit.

The Child and the Law.

The law is to protect, not to oppress, the child.

This section will show the work and the needs of institutions established by law for the care of neglected, dependent and delinquent children. It will also present the laws now existing for the protection of children, with suggestions for further legislation.

Industrial Conditions.

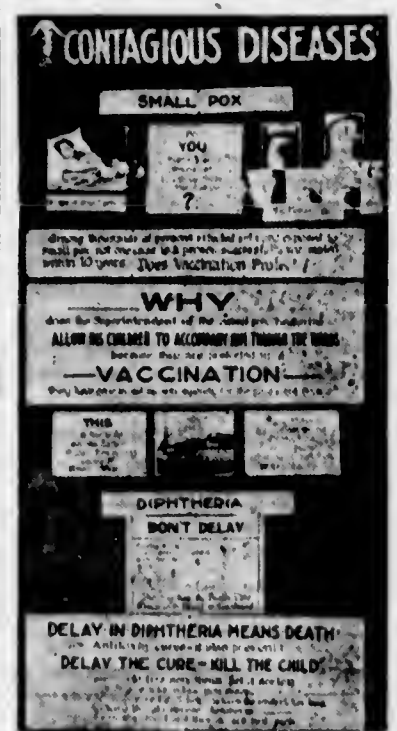
The wages in a family and the kind of work done decide largely the child's manner of life.

Figures and charts will give the wages of men and women, the accidents to industrial workers, the cost of living, and the result of these wages and accidents upon the child's life. Pictures and stories will show the harm done a child by selling papers, delivering messages and working indoors.

Homes.

The ideal place for the child should be its own home.

This section will be one of the most attractive of the whole exhibit. Here will be shown a three-room apartment furnished for a hundred dollars, a model playground with toys that are playable and durable and games and home occupations for children, practical outfits of children's clothes made of materials that will wear well. A



display of wholesome food will be on view. Features of good and bad housing conditions in Louisville will form a striking feature of this section.

Philanthropy.

A dependent child is one who by poverty, the illness or death of parents, or bad home surroundings is deprived of a fair chance in life. Philanthropy consists largely in caring for this child.

Striking drawings, photographs and statements will show how this child is supported in its own home, placed in another home or cared for in an institution. This section will also touch on the work with deaf and dumb and crippled children and those unfortunate in other ways.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
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Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

No. 22 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

Dr. G. E. Porter moved his Drug store from Chestnut Street to the building on the corner of Main and Center Streets one day last week.

It's no difference what kind of stove you want, you can get it at Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. M. L. Phillips and son, Wm., of Frankfort and Mr. Joe Phillips of LaGrange, on their way to Rockcastle County to visit relatives, spent Saturday and Sunday with their niece, Mrs. J. B. Richardson and family of Berea.

The largest line of stoves ever shown in Berea now on exhibition at Welch's. (adv.)

Dr. and Mrs. P. Cornelius visited at Whitesburg, Ky., from last Thursday until Monday.

Mr. J. E. Farsons of Alcorn, Ky., accepted a position with the Berea Drug Co., the first of this week.

Mrs. Chas. B. Lindsay who underwent a serious operation at the college hospital a few weeks ago was able to return home the past week.

Miss Emma Neely, who makes her home with Dr. and Mrs. Cowley is visiting in McKee, this week.

Who will win the prizes at Welch's? (adv.)

Miss Nannie Johnson who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis is almost well.

The Ladies Missionary Society of the Baptist church will hold a bazaar, Wednesday, November 27th, in the front part of The Berea Bank and Trust Co. Eatables of all kinds will be on sale, and everything that goes to make a Thanksgiving dinner can be purchased there.

The big contest is now on at Welch's. (adv.)

Miss Lindsay delightfully entertained the Misses Betha King, Henrietta Beecher, Katherine Waterbury and Frances Cameron at a four o'clock tea, Monday afternoon, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. B. H. Roberts.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley returned from a ten days visit in New York and Washington, Wednesday noon.

Mrs. J. T. Scrivner of Lexington is visiting, this week, at the home of her son, Mr. Ed Scrivner.

Mr. Edwin Tatum was visiting in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunt are enjoying an extended visit from Mr. Hunt's mother.

It's up to you, for your purchases at Welch's during the next four months will make thousands of votes for some one. (adv.)

Miss Estella Bicknell was over from Richmond to spend Sunday with her parents.

FIRE, FIRE, insure your property against loss by fire with H. C. Woolf, successor to W. H. Porter, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Sam Isaacs of Valley View, Ky., visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. K. Baker, the first of the week.

Highest Cash Prices paid for holiday turkeys, J. S. Gott, Depot St. (adv.)

Miss Ellen C. Stone who made an extended visit here eight years ago stopped off in Berea last week for a short time. She was on her way to her home in Lexington, Mass., from Hindman, Ky., where she has been spending the past six weeks.

There will be a "basket social" at the West End Sunday School, Friday night, to obtain funds for the Christmas entertainment.

The revival services which have been going on at the Baptist church for several days, conducted by Rev. Ellis, closed last Sunday night with five additions to the church.

MISS AMBROSE ENTERTAINS

Miss Lillian Ambrose entertained a number of her friends last Saturday evening at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Seale on Jackson St.

The evening which was filled with lively games and pleasant conversation passed all too quickly and the party were obliged to depart in all haste in order to gain their rooms before the ringing of curfew. An enjoyable feature of the evening was the serving of delicious cake and cocoa.

Those present were the Misses Steger, Johnson, Spangler, Beam, Greenlee and Ambrose and the Messrs. Robinson, Batsen, Single, Peck, and the Davison brothers.

BICKNELL—DUNN

Miss Vola Bicknell of this place and Mr. Richard White Dunn of Kirksville, both young people who are well known to all Berea people, were married last Thursday night.

The wedding was a very quiet one and came as a surprise to many. It took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ed Scrivner at 10 o'clock, Thursday night. The Rev. Keith of the Christian church officiated. In addition to the intimate family there were present only Miss Bess Smith and Mr. Chas. Dunn, who performed the part of bridesmaid and best man, and Miss Winnie Davis.

Immediately following the ceremony and the serving of refreshments the bride and groom drove to Richmond and from there went to Lexington for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will make their home at Mr. Dunn's place near Kirksville.

KENTUCKIANS IN CALIFORNIA BEREAVED

A letter to The Citizen from Mr. and Mrs. Jnc. Lakes, who formerly lived near Berea, and whose home is now at Redlands, California, announces the death of their little twenty months old daughter, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Lakes, while having been in California less than a year, found many friends to comfort them in their sorrow, and they are also comforted by the thought that death is not an eternal separation but that there will be a meeting beyond the grave in the home of the blest.

CHESTNUT SHINGLES

Write me for prices on the famous "Waddie" make of shingles, best on the market.

H. H. Wood, Wildie, Ky.

HEAR DR. MCCORMACK'S LECTURE

Saturday Evening

Dr. J. N. McCormack of the State Board of Health will be in Berea Saturday evening, and will give an illustrated health lecture to students, faculty, and citizens at night.

Dr. McCormack has plead the cause of health in Kentucky for the last thirty years, and it is due to him, more than to anyone else, that the state has awakened to the dangers of the filth and preventable diseases, and that we now have a reasonably efficient health service.

Not only is Dr. McCormack prominent in Kentucky, but he is one of the best-known lecturers on health topics in the Union, and Berea is very fortunate in securing his presence, and every citizen of the town is invited to hear him.

His lecture will be illustrated, attention being given to tuberculosis, typhoid, and especially to hook worm.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

City of Berea, Ky., Plaintiff

vs
Mrs. J. W. Hall, Defendant

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term, 1911, of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, December 2nd, 1912, at 11 o'clock a. m. in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the life interest of Defendant, Mrs. J. W. Hall, in a certain house and lot of ground located on South Center Street, in Berea, Ky., and being the same property now occupied by Defendant, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of \$119.15 the amount ordered to be made.

TERMS: Said property will be

MR. WOOLEY'S LECTURE

Efficiency The Strongest Plea For Temperance—A Sane and Impassioned Argument.

Berea students, faculty and citizens were given a great treat, Tuesday evening, in the privilege of hearing Mr. John G. Wooley, one of the greatest temperance lecturers on the platform today.

Many were reminded of the great address of Congressman Hobson two years ago, and the similarity of the appeal made by the two men was noticeable. One could hear neither Mr. Hobson nor Mr. Wooley without realizing that entirely new tactics are now being used by the pleaders for temperance. Now the argument is the necessity of total abstinence, if one wishes to be efficient—if one expects to make the most in any calling in life.

The most noticeable thing about Mr. Wooley's address was the temperate language used, no exaggeration—plain statement of facts in an appealing way. And the large audience was held in rapt attention, declaring to an individual almost, when put to the test by a rising vote, that they desired above all things to be efficient, to make the most of life.

At the conclusion of the address pledges were circulated, and a large majority of those present signed the duplicate slip agreeing to abstain from alcoholic liquors in any form as a beverage.

Mr. Wooley has done us great good, and we are sure that his coming will never be forgotten, and that the effect of his address will be lasting upon the hundreds of formative minds that listened to him.

FOR RENT

Desirable property, six acres of land, house, and all necessary out-buildings just outside the city limits

STOVES

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WELCH'S

sold on a credit of Six Months time, Purchasers being required to execute bond with approved security with lien retained on the property sold until the purchase money is paid.
H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

TWIN APPLES

The Editor received last week, from Mr. D. S. Fowler, Paint Lick, a very fine Ben Davis apple. It would be more nearly correct to say two large apples in one, for the two were grown together so perfectly as to be entirely one. But away from the line of union each maintained its perfect form. The twins were of very fine flavor.

Mr. Fowler is noted for the fact that he knows how to make sorghum molasses. Two gallons, delivered at the time the gift of the twin apples was made, for which he charged 50 cents a gallon, are very fine—almost as good as honey.

FOR SALE

I have for sale a six room house and two acres of land at Kingston, Ky. Must be sold before Jan 1st, '13. Call on, or write J. A. Ridgell, Kingston, Ky. (adv.)

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Berea Bank & Trust Co., Plaintiffs

vs
A. P. Ramsey, Etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, December 2nd, 1912, in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., at 11 o'clock a. m. sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the following described property or as much thereof as will produce the sum of \$223.75, the amount ordered to be made: A lot or parcel of ground in Porter's subdivision on the corner of Depot and Railroad Sts., in the town of Berea, Ky., known as lot No. 5, in the said subdivision and being the same property conveyed to A. P. Ramsey by W. H. Porter by deed dated Jan. 16, 1911, recorded in deed book in Madison County Clerk's office.

TERMS: Said property will be sold

PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY

All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PROMPT DELIVERY

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Coyle Building, Main St.

Phone 57,

DO YOU NEED A

TRUSS?

The Berea Drug Company,

Incorporated,

THE REXALL STORE,

Has a complete line and Guarantees Fit and Satisfaction.

on a credit of Six Months time, the Purchaser being required to execute bond with approved security payable to the Commissioner with a lien retained on the property sold to secure the payment of the purchase money; or the purchaser may pay cash if desired.
H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

PIE SUPPER

There was a pie supper at the Mallory Springs School house last Saturday night. Speeches were given by the teacher of the school, Mr. Achilles Welsh, and Mr. Oscar Hays, and Miss Gooch, all former Berea students. The house was well filled and the beautifully decorated and well filled boxes sold at a good price. The purpose of the supper was to start a school library.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Allie Fowler Hingham, Plaintiff

vs
John Chastee, Etc., Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term of Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, December 2, 1912, at about 11 o'clock a. m. in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the following described property or as much thereof as will produce the sum of \$146.10, the amount ordered to be made: A certain tract of land situated in Madison County, Kentucky, on the headwaters of Brushy Fork of Silver Creek, beginning at a stone in the center of the road from Berea to Slate Lick, thence South 71 1-2, East 10 Poles to a stone; South 57, East 46.6 Poles

BEREA MARKETS

Butter, 20c per pound.
Eggs, 30c per dozen.
VEGETABLES—
Irish potatoes, 70c per bu.
Sweet potatoes \$1 per bu.
Cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound.
POULTRY:—
Chickens, fryers, 8c per pound.
Hens, 7c per pound. Roosters, 5c.
FRUITS:—
Apples, 70c per bu. Pears \$1 per bu.
FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.
Best grade flour, \$3.40 per cwt.
Meal, \$1 per bu.
Wheat bran, \$1.40 per hundred.
Wheat, \$1 per bushel.
Corn 55c per bu.
Oats, 50c per bushel.
Hay, 60c per hundred.
Cattle, 3 1-4 to 5c per lb.
Calves, 5 to 6c per pound.
Hogs, 6 1/4 to 6 3/4c per pound.
Sheep, 2 3-4 to 3, 3 1-2 per lb.
Lambs, 4 to 6c per pound.
Hides, dry 15c per lb., green, 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

POULTRY:—
Springers (1 1-2 lbs and over) 15c per lb.
Hens, 14c. Roosters, 7c.
Turkeys, hens, 16 1-2 c lb., toms, 16 1-2c., geese 8c lb., Ducks, 10c lb., Young guineas 4.00@5.00 doz.
CATTLE, HOGS, ETC.
Cattle, 3.25@7.50.
Calves, 8.00@10.25.
Hogs, 3.50@7.50.
Pigs (110 lbs. and less) 4.00@7.50.
Sheep 2.85@3.35.
Lambs 4.25@6.25.
Corn 75c per bu.
Wheat 95c per bu.
Hay, 15.00 per ton.

to a stone; North 13 1-2, East 20.2 Poles to a stone and a stump; North 48 1-2, West 45.4 Poles to a stone in the center of the road; then North with the road 37 1-4, west 29 poles to the beginning, containing 8.71 acres.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of Six Months time, the Purchaser being required to execute bond payable to the Commissioner with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid with a lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid, or the purchaser may pay cash if desired.
H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.\$50.00 TO \$100.00 A MONTH
For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want an active man in this locality. To introduce us to your friends. We pay largest cash benefits when sick, injured, and at death, for smallest cost. Free insurance and Cash-Bonus offer to first applicant from this place. Write quick for particulars.
THE I-L-U 835, Covington, Ky.

Sanitary Bakery

Having purchased the "Golden Bakery," and moved it to my home on Center Street, I am now prepared to furnish the citizens of Berea with

FIRST CLASS BREAD

Will be pleased to have my friends, and all who can appreciate GOOD BREAD, to come and try bread from my oven.

Loaf Bread, Fresh and Fine, Hot from the Oven Every Day

PIES AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER

MRS. BERT CODDINGTON

We Want You TO READ THIS "AD" TO VISIT OUR STORE TO BE ON OUR LIST

With Hundreds of Other Satisfied Customers

YOUR SATISFACTION is the first consideration at our store. We want to make sure that every purchase you make here proves so satisfactory that you will be sure to come back and recommend us to your friends too.

OUR FALL 1912 STOCK will surpass all previous ones, not only as regards extensiveness of assortments, but as to the attractiveness of the values offered in men's and boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and caps; ladies', misses' and children's cloaks; ladies' suits and skirts, in fact any thing you want for man, woman or child, ready-made. A trial is all we ask.

Respectfully,

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA, KENTUCKY

THE RACKET STORE

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SKILLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 24

THE TRANSFIGURATION.

LESSON TEXT: Mark 9:2-13. GOLDEN TEXT: "A voice came out of the cloud, saying, This is my beloved Son; hear ye him."—Luke 9:35 R. V.

1. On the Mountain, vv. 2-6.—Peter's confession is connected closely with the lesson for today. There is no record of the intervening "six days." We are left to surmise what of fear and perplexity filled the minds of the disciples after listening to the words of Jesus found in Mark 8:34 and 9:1. These words must certainly have filled them with doubt and dismay.

As if to meet this condition of mind Jesus takes Peter, James and John, those three partners in business, who were also present in the home of Jairus, and later went with him into the garden, and withdrew to a mountain, probably Mt. Hermon. Here he was transformed, i.e., metamorphosed, completely changed in appearance; read carefully the parallel accounts.

Paul's Inspired Words. Joined with Jesus there stood Moses the law-giver and Elijah the great reform prophet. What a commentary as to the interest of heaven in a dying Messiah and in the glory of that death.

We need to read Paul's inspired words (Phil. 2:6,7) in this connection. He who thought it not a prize to be grasped after to be equal with God, yet took upon himself the form of a slave and was made in the habit or fashion of a man. Upon the mountain Jesus reversed the figure and the "servant"—the Son of Man revealed, e. g., showed forth, the glorious appearance of the Son of God. The disciples there caught a faint glimpse of that glory which he had with the Father before the world was (John 17:5). But the work of redemption was not yet accomplished, and so once more he turns back upon that glory. Small wonder, though, that as they beheld these heavenly visitors Peter should exclaim: "Rabbi, it is good for us to be here; let us make three tabernacles (booths), one for thee, one for Moses and one for Elijah." Notice, however, that Peter spoke "for he wist not what to say" (v. 6). Mark alone records these words, and Mark largely received his gospel from Peter.

Three Heavenly Voices Heard.

We have only to read 2 Peter, 1:16-18 to answer any question as to this being a vision in the modern acceptance of that term. We are also told that the word "vision" found in verse 9 of the lesson can be translated, "things seen." Indeed the disciples were "fully awake" (Luke 9:32 R. V.). The question as to how the disciples could recognize Moses and Elijah, whom they had never seen, is not at all difficult for the believer. They appeared "in glory" and when the glory was withdrawn they saw "no man save Jesus."

This also serves to help answer the question, "Shall we recognize in glory those whom we have lost awhile?" Three heavenly voices were heard. Jesus' voice in prayer, his companions conversing of that great event yet to be accomplished (Luke 9:31) and the voice of God, "This is my beloved (only begotten) Son; hear him." What matters the opinions of earth's greatest lawyers and prophets, or the suggestions of our dearest friends.

Fear fell upon them and they fell upon their faces in humiliation, but with tender compassion Jesus said "arise and be not afraid." It almost seems like a rebuke to Peter, who had so freely protested against the suggestion of the manner of his death. Jesus' transfiguration and the words of his companion, as well as the command of the Father, were a vindication of his authority and a revelation in advance of the supreme wonder of the cross. Arising they "saw no man save Jesus." It is far better to "see him" than to see, hold converse with, or have communion with, the greatest of earth, past or present.

3. The descent, v. 9:13.—As they descended from the mountain Jesus charged them to tell no man. Very different from our modern method. But the need is clearly shown as we read Peter's words (2 Peter, 1:15-21). Peter places great emphasis upon the importance of this experience, declaring himself as an eyewitness of his "majesty" as well as the "honor and glory." Peter and the others could not talk intelligently of this experience until after Christ's work was "finished" upon Calvary, vindicated at the tomb and glorified on the day of Pentecost. Hence they "kept that saying with themselves," obeying his injunction of silence.

The transfiguration is a glorious fact; it is a wondrous light upon the "scandal of the cross;" a wonderful revelation of the glory which "he had before the world;" and it is a prophecy of the glory yet to be revealed. It served to help the disciples during those days of darkness and doubt through which they were about to pass and it has been an inspiration to the Christian church throughout the subsequent ages. It is also a most significant warning. "This is my son, my chosen; hear ye him;" and a pronouncement upon his work and office.

CORN SHOW AND SCHOOL

Better days are surely ahead for rural Kentucky, judging from the widespread interest in better agricultural conditions. This was forcibly brought to the mind of every one so fortunate as to be a visitor at the Corn Show and School Exhibit of Narrow Gap, Silver Creek and Pilot Knob Schools, Wednesday, Nov. 13th, held at the Narrow Gap School.

The little building with its clean floor, white scrubbed desks and sparkling window panes, was filled to its capacity with eager and interested spectators, who assembled at 10 a. m. The program was varied and suitable and was interspersed with music by a quartet led by Prof. T. A. Edwards of Berea's Foundation Schools. The devotional part of the exercises was in charge of Rev. Roberts, Rev. Ambrose and Rev. Pennington.

Mr. Planery, Supt. of the Berea College Farm, made an address on "Fruit Culture" with demonstrations and blackboard diagrams.

Prof. M. E. Marsh explained the best method of butter making and Mr. J. S. DeGunn, Supt. of Berea College Dairy, made a practical demonstration of the proper handling of butter, drawing off the milk, washing the butter, salting and working it, putting it into the brick mold and, finally, wrapping it in parchment paper, ready for the market.

A bountiful dinner was served and every one made welcome.

Miss Morrow, Supt. of the Domestic Science Dept., after proving that it is only by giving ourselves the most nourishing foods obtainable, that we become able to carry on our various occupations in the best possible way, then explained the value and economy of cereals, properly cooked, including bread making, and the canning of fruits.

A very encouraging letter from Mr. Nolan, County Supt. of Schools, was read commending the energy of this school and congratulating Miss Fox, the faithful, tireless worker at Narrow Gap, on obtaining the help and presence of Mr. Montgomery, the employee of the U. S. Government and of Berea College.

Mr. Montgomery made the final address giving directions for the Selection of Seed Corn and the maintenance of fertility in soils.

The four prizes, a year's subscription to The Citizen, given by Pres. Frost of Berea, were awarded as follows:

1. The best ten ears of corn, any school, Hiram Baker.
2. The best can of fruit, any school, Julia Heys.
3. The best pound of butter, any school, Vernie Carrier.
4. The best needlework, any school, Myrtle Powell.

The prizes offered by Miss Fox to pupils of Narrow Gap school were awarded as follows:

1. Best 10 ears of corn, 1st, Hiram Baker; 2nd, Charley Baker; 3rd, Willard Parker.
2. Best 10 ears popcorn, 1st, Charley Baker; 2nd, Roy Settle; 3rd, Holly Settle.
3. Best loaf of bread, 1st, Ellen Shupe; 2nd, Zylpha Figg; 3rd, Myrtle Melton.
4. Best pound of butter, 1st, Vernie Carrier; 2nd, Oad Simpson; 3rd, Myrtle Melton.
5. Best needlework, aprons, 1st, Myrtle Powell; 2nd, Matilda Vlas; 3rd, Pearl Figg.
6. Best needlework, pillow cases, 1st, Etta Louise Hinzlewood; 2nd, Zylpha Figg.
7. Best canned fruit, 1st, Ellen Shupe; 2nd, Myrtle Powell; 3rd, E. Shupe.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

CANAL SOON TO BE COMPLETED
Announcement was made at Washington, the 17th, that the opening of the Panama Canal is only a few months in the future, though the formal opening will be several months later. Landslides, that necessitate the moving of a vast amount of unexpected debris, continually postpone the date.

CANAL RATES FIXED

President Taft issued a proclamation, Nov. 13th, fixing the rates for foreign shipping of the world shall pay for passage thru the Panama Canal. The rate for merchant vessels is \$1.20 per net ton; for naval vessels 50 cents per displacement ton; for transports, colliers, etc., \$1.20 per net ton.

American coast-wise shipping is exempted from toll, the protest of Great Britain notwithstanding.

ASCENDS MT. MCKINLEY

Prof. H. C. Parker has just returned to his Brooklyn home from the exploration of Mt. McKinley, famous for the claims of Dr. Cook. Prof. Parker announces that he reached within 300 feet of the highest point, his last camp, on June 29th, being placed 17,000 feet above sea level. New glaciers were discovered

and many thrilling experiences endured.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK

A fast C. H. & D. train was wrecked, the 13th, in the suburbs of Indianapolis, by running into a heavy freight on a siding. Fifteen persons were killed outright and as many more seriously injured. A Kentucky family of five members, by the name of Choney from Breathitt County, was wiped out with the exception of one member, the father. The wreck was due to the failure of the brakeman to close the switch.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

ed in bung justice, having been granted a new trial by Judge Kerr, was admitted to bail the 15th. The bond was fixed at \$10,000.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW

Breck Maupin, who killed James Faris of Richmond a few weeks ago, was arraigned before Judge Benton, the 15th, to determine whether bail should be granted. Sufficient evidence was heard to show that Maupin's plea will be the unwritten law. Bail was allowed, the bond being \$5,000, which Maupin filled.

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

"Argus," the reporter of the Louisville Herald, assured the readers of that paper that Gov. McCreary will issue a call for an extra session of the Legislature before the end of the month. This call is said to be absolutely necessary owing to the financial conditions of the state, and in order that the administration may fulfill its obligation.

COURIER-JOURNAL'S NEW HOME

The Courier-Journal and Evening Times were moved, Sunday night, from Fourth and Green Streets to a new building on Third and Green. The change was made so expeditiously that the papers came out on time. The Courier speaks of the feat as an eleven-hour scoop.

STATE ARBORETUM

With appropriate ceremonies eighty-five trees, representing six many counties, were set out in the rear of the Capitol at Frankfort last Wednesday. The weather was bad, but the ardor of the crowd and the speakers was not interfered with, representatives being present from many parts of the state. This is the fifth arbor-tum of the kind in the country and the only one paid for by popular subscription.

TROUBLE NOT WITH LAND BUT WITH FARMERS

Judson C. Welliver, Washington correspondent of Farm and Fireside, writes in the current issue of that periodical an interesting account of the United States Bureau of Soils. He says in part:

"Dr. Milton Whitney, chief of the soils bureau, insists that proper cultivation and rotation will make run-

down soils produce again as well as ever. 'The trouble is not with the land, but with the people farming it, and their methods,' stoutly declares Dr. Whitney.

"The Bureau of Soils is trying to find out all about the changes in soils that are wrought as a result of cultivation. It declares that the mineral and metal basis changes very, very little. The products of vegetable and animal growth, on the other hand, change greatly and modify soil qualities very much. One will be useful and benevolent, another vicious and harmful.

"A certain soil, once producing excellent crops of wheat, had become 'exhausted.' Cow-peas ground very fine were applied and it was found they had restored the soil; it produced a good crop, and did the thing three times in succession; then the soil lapsed back into its first condition of non-productivity.

"Why did the cow-peas have that effect? The Bureau took like proportions of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrate—the plant food elements of cow-peas—and put them into the soil; and it didn't produce the effect of restoring its fertility. The point seemed to be that these various elements, mixed together and applied to the ground, didn't have the genuine cow-pea effect.

"Doctor Whitney in a recent address gave this explanation of the operations within the soil of various agents introduced through rotation of crops. He seems to have a considerable backing of authority and experience in favor of his theory that fertilization is, at least, much less necessary. If scientific rotation is followed, his bureau's problem is to develop the correct scientific rotation for various soils and climates."

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday, but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number of students on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,

D. Walter Morton, Secy, Berea, Ky.

A BEREA PIONEER

The Citizen is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Andrew J. Elder of Redlands, Cal., who was born and raised in Berea. Its contents will no doubt be of interest to many of the older residents of the town as it most surely will to the College. The letter follows:

Redlands, Cal., Nov. 12, 1912.
Editor of The Citizen,

Dear Sir:
I was born in Berea, the 13th day of Nov., 1850, in the year 1858, Principal J. A. H. Rogers taught me my a, b, c's in the little old humble cottage where now stands the district school in Berea. Principal Rogers was not only a good teacher but a good man. I have known him to deprive himself of the comforts of life to supply the wants of his neighbors. I do not know whether Mrs. Rogers is still living but I want to pay her this tribute—she was a kind, good woman.

There is no place dearer to my heart than Berea, the spot where I was born and raised. Not even California with her snow-peaked mountains in summer and her geraniums blooming in mid-winter can surpass, in my estimation, the dark green mountains that slope off to the blue grass regions of Kentucky. Memory brings back now those sweet scenes of the days of my childhood.

The Principals of Berea College that I can remember were, John G. Fee, J. A. R. Rogers, John Hanson, E. Lincoln and John F. Brighton.

I remember that Father Fee's motto was "God hath made all nations of men of one blood." How I wish he could have lived in San Diego during the free speech trouble there.

I shall never cease to thank the northern people, and especially President Frost, for the good work that has been done for the mountain people of Kentucky thru Berea College.

Andrew J. Elder.

ED. NOTE: Readers will find reference to Mrs. Rogers in Prof. Dodge's letter in The Citizen, Nov. 7th, on page 4.

LETTER TO CITIZEN

632 Garfield Avenue,
Middletown, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1912.
Berea Citizen,

I want to say The Citizen is one of the best papers I ever read and we would not do without it in our home. I was correspondent for four years at Kingston but, having moved here gave my place to another. We would be glad to hear from any of our Kentucky friends.

I remain,

Mrs. Martha Powell Hudson.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

E. T. Fish, Plaintiff
vs
Annie Moran Maupin, Defendant

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term, 1911, of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, December 2, 1912, in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., at 11 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the following described property or as much thereof as will produce the sum of \$82.25, the amount ordered made: Two village lots on the glade in Berea, Ky., each lot 100 feet front on Ellipse St. and 233 feet deep, and adjoining the lot Ed Moran and Breck Blythe and being the same land conveyed to defendant Ann Maupin and Samuel Moran by deed recorded in deed book 41 at page 541.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of Six Months time, the Purchaser being required to execute bond with approved security for the purchase money; with ten retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

FIGHT ON TAX-DODGING CORPORATIONS BEGINS

(Continued from page two)

only interest the welfare of the people, and have you proven that there is no other interest that is greater with you than the people's interest?

"I would like to see these men 'trotted out,' so we all may know what they look like and what their connections are.

"It was determined and partly arranged to employ Louis D. Brandeis, 'The People's Lawyer,' of Boston, as published on April 12, 1912, in the making of the tentative and final assessments by the Board, if necessary, but we did without his services, and now that the assessments have been made and the eight big corporations have instituted suit against the State it is hoped that if Mr. Brandeis, who is now spoken of as likely to be a member of President Wilson's cabinet, is unable to accept employment in defense of the State's interest, there will be employed one or two other counsel, the best to be had in the United States, whom Mr. Brandeis may recommend to the Attorney-General to assist in representing the State.

"Ability, known loyalty to the cause and assured freedom from corporation taint, should be the gauge to govern in the selection of an attorney to assist in the defense of the State's, and the counties' interest.

"When first I determined to give myself to this work of compelling adequate taxation of corporations, I knew they would invoke every power of the world, the flesh and the devil that could possibly, by fair means or foul, be commanded to aid them to prevent the carrying out of my designs, which were already a part of the just law of the land, and I have not been disappointed.

Committee To Assist Lawyers.

"For years I have known the public men of the State and from many eligible to be chosen for such service I have thought of some who have studied these questions and who know who can be trusted to assist in the effort to have your counties enjoy what the law intended, and what the present State Board of Valuation and Assessment by its 1912 assessments has made possible of realization. These men I am not afraid to trust to act in an advisory capacity in the premises, they are and have been prominent in the affairs of the State. I refer to Governor James B. McCreary, Attorney-General James Garnett, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Bourbon County, and Hon. James Richardson of Barren County. I would like to be honored by being on that committee, because of my infinite interest in this matter. I have drawn a form of contract which I shall read and hand to your Secretary and submit for your consideration. I feel that its fairness will at once address itself to your honest intelligence, and I beg that you return to your home county and urge upon the individual members of your county fiscal court that it be promptly executed, so that our forces may be enlisted and organized for this legal battle, the first skirmish of which must be fought on the 20th day of the present month in the Federal Court here in Frankfort.

Plan for Securing Counsel.

"This, of course, only with the understanding that your fiscal court will want to make any contract at all for special counsel. I have never thought much of this plan for securing the employment of the needed special counsel in these cases because, at best, when special counsel are employed and paid, the people bear the expense and if the counties rather than the State employ and pay, it is only taking money out of the left-hand pocket instead of the right—the people, in the end, have to pay all the expense any way. I turned to this plan only when I found or there seemed to be no other way to satisfy the Attorney General and to get for the people the needed special counsel. The Attorney General himself proposed to me the 20 per cent as a fee to be paid by the counties to Mr. Rich, and said that he would secure the making of such a contract with Mr. Rich by five counties, and named them. When this matter was first proposed to me I said I would have nothing to do with the matter unless there was a clause in the contract which would give absolute protection to the people to prevent any lawyer from being paid an excessive fee for the services rendered. I have labored for months and years to bring about the assessment made in 1912, and that without compensation, and it all becomes any man to say that he has a greater desire to economize in the interests of the people than have I. In the form of contract, I shall submit, I have safeguarded the people by providing a committee of honorable men to see to it that no man have more than a reasonable fee and that, together with all other expenses to the counties, to be within the limit of the 20 per cent suggested by the Attorney General.

"The eight suits that have been brought against the State and counties must be fought through all Federal and State courts and are of vital importance. They involve for the State \$382,389 and for the counties, cities and taxing districts \$823,396, or a total annually of \$1,205,785.

"I feel that your approval of the form of contract which I have submitted will prove your loyalty to your constituents and in the end will accomplish great and everlasting good for your home county people and all Kentucky.

A Saddening Picture.

"Behind the scenes there is a picture that is saddening to me in connection with all this matter. Our State, the great State of Kentucky, is rendered impotent, because the Governor, the chief executive of our State,

and the Attorney General cannot agree as to the need of the people. The Governor is in favor of additional counsel, and the Attorney-General says he has enough, and is willing to accept the responsibility of this fight, and carry on these suits with the forces he now has. I say the responsibility is too much to ask him to assume.

"We are fighting a monster, we are fighting a demon that will resort to anything—and they tried everything but murder to prevent the hoard from making these assessments.

"They have attempted to corrupt the Board of Valuation and Assessment, and they will go further to attain their end. If they can, they will corrupt the courts, as they have done this. And that is what I want to convince, cu of and warn you against. Protect yourselves and others in these cases and have lawyers who will make the facts so clear that there can be but one course open to the courts, and then they will follow it."



STUDY OF THE COURT OF THE FOUR SEASONS, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

TO the west of the great Court of Honor at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will come the Court of Four Seasons, one of the most elaborate and beautiful of the great interior courts that will lie between the huge exhibit palaces of the main group. The walls of the court will be partly formed by the palaces of Liberal Arts and of Education and by the two great wings of the Palace of Agriculture and partly by the classic colonnades and peristyles that will connect these buildings. The Court of Four Seasons, in classic Italian architecture, is designed by Mr. Heary Bacon of New York, designer of the Lincoln Memorial. In harmony with the title of the court there will, in each of its four corners, be set groups of statuary symbolical of the seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The sculpture will be set in niches screened by colonnades. Mural paintings, also suggestive of the seasons, will form the background for the setting. Mr. Jules Guerin, the noted artist, has charge of the color plan. The Court of Four Seasons will be 340 feet square.

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PROLOGUE.

It was in the woods that the girl of the Limberlost found her education, her love, her happiness and other good things, so, rightly, the air of the trees is in this story of her life. Here is a tale for lovers of the woods and for others who like a simple story well told by one who knows the forest, can tell about "home folks" and can find the interest in everyday lives. Through these pages flutter the brilliant butterfly of tangled romance, the more sober butterfly, no less beautiful, of noble, quiet lives, well lived, and the gray moth of sorrow borne needlessly for many years. And if you listen closely you may hear the buzz of the little, busy existence of Billy, a youngster worth your knowing.

SYNOPSIS

Although a good scholar, Elnora Comstock, entering high school, is ashamed by her country dress. She needs \$20 for books and tuition fees. Her mother is sympathetic, and Elnora tells her troubles to Wesley Sinton, an old neighbor.

When Elnora was born her father was drowned in a swamp, embittering her mother's life. Elnora determines to raise money by gathering forest specimens. The Sinton family buy clothes for her.

Elnora, getting her books cheaply, finds a market with the Bird Woman for butterflies, Indian relics, etc.

Mrs. Comstock's devotion to her husband's memory will not permit her to sell trees or have off walls dug on her land. The Sinton family bring Elnora new clothing.

Elnora is delighted with her outfit. Her mother says she must pay for it. Wesley and Margaret Sinton discuss the girl's affairs.

Pete Corson, a Limberlost frequenter, warns Elnora not to visit the Limberlost at night or go far into the swamp at any time.

Billy, a bright but untrained little chap, with a shiftless father and hungry brother and sister, gets Elnora's attention. Wesley, troubled by Corson's warning, investigates.

Sinton finds some one has been spying on Elnora. The girl feeds Billy again. She is "taken up" by the high school girls.

Billy's father dies, and the lad is taken home by Sinton, who makes provision for his brother and sister.

Margaret finds Billy mischievous, but her heart softens, and she is adopted. Pete helps Elnora to collect specimens. She buys a Mark Twain book for her mother.

"Yes, I will," replied Elnora. "But you will have as good lunch as I do after this. You will have milk, eggs, chicken, all kinds of good things, little pies and cakes, maybe."

Billy shook his head. "I am going back home soon as it is light," he said. "She don't want me. She thinks I'm a bad boy. She's going to whip me—if he lets her. She said so. I heard her. Oh, I wish he hadn't died! I want to go home." Billy shrieked again.

Mrs. Comstock had started to walk slowly and meet Elnora. The girl had been so late that her mother reached the Sinton gate and came up the path until the picture inside became visible. Elnora had told her about Sinton taking Billy home. Mrs. Comstock had some curiosity to see how Margaret bore the unexpected addition to her family. Billy's voice, raised with excitement, was plainly audible. She could see Elnora holding him and hear his excited wail. Sinton's face was drawn and haggard and Margaret's set and defiant. A very imp of perversity entered the breast of Mrs. Comstock and danced there.

"Hotty, hotty!" she said as she suddenly appeared in the door. "Best if I ever heard a man making sounds like that before!"

Billy ceased suddenly. Mrs. Comstock was tall, angular, and her hair was prematurely white, for she was only thirty-six, though she looked fifty. But there was an expression on her

usually cold face that was attractive just then, and Billy was in search of attractions.

"Do you like boys?" he questioned. "If there is anything I love it is a boy," said Mrs. Comstock naughtily. Billy was on the floor.

"Do you like dogs?" "Yes, almost as well as boys. I am going to buy a dog just as soon as I can find a good one."

Billy swept toward her with a whoop. "Do you want a boy?" he shouted. Katherine Comstock stretched out her arms and gathered him in.

"Of course I want a boy!" she rejoiced.

"Maybe you'd like to have me?" offered Billy.

"Sure I would," triumphed Mrs. Comstock. "Any one would like to have you. You are just a real boy, Billy."

"Will you take Snap?"

"I'd like to have Snap almost as well as you."

"Mother," breathed Elnora imploringly. "Don't! Oh, don't! He thinks you mean it!"

"And so I do mean it," said Mrs. Comstock. "I'll take him in a jiffy. I throw away enough to feed a little tyke like him every day. His chatter would be great company while you are gone. Blood soon can be purified with right food and baths, and as for Snap I meant to get a bulldog, but possibly Snap will serve just as well. All I ask of a dog is to bark at the right time. I'll do the rest. Would you like to come and be my boy, Billy?"

Billy leaned against Mrs. Comstock, reached his arms around her neck and gripped her with all his puny might. "You can whip me all you want to," he said. "I won't make a sound."

Mrs. Comstock held him closely and her hard face was softening. Of that there could be no doubt.

"You like boys?" exclaimed Billy, and his head dropped against Mrs. Comstock in unspeakable content.

"Yes, and if I don't have to carry you the whole way home we must start right now," said Mrs. Comstock. "You are going to be asleep before you know it."

"Billy, are you going to leave without even saying goodby to me?" asked Sinton, with a great gulp in his throat.

Billy held tight to Mrs. Comstock and Elnora.

"Goodby!" he said casually. "I'll come and see you some time."

Wesley Sinton gave a smothered sob and strode from the room.

Mrs. Comstock started for the door, dragging at Billy as Elnora pulled back, but Mrs. Sinton was before them, her eyes flashing.

"Kate Comstock, you think you are mighty smart, don't you?" cried Elnora. "I ain't in the lunatic asylum, where you belong, anyway," said Mrs. Comstock. "I am smart enough to tell a dandy boy when I see him, and I'm good and glad to get him. I'll love to have him!"

"Well, you won't have him!" exclaimed Margaret Sinton. "That boy is Wesley's. He got him and brought him here. You can't come in and take him like that. Let go of him!"

Wesley Sinton appeared behind Margaret in the doorway, and she turned to him. "Make Kate Comstock let go of our boy!" she demanded.

"Billy, who wants you now?" said Wesley Sinton. "She won't whip you, and she won't let any one else. You can have stacks of good things to eat, ride in the carriage and have a great time. Won't you stay with us?"

Billy drew away from Mrs. Comstock and Elnora.

He faced Margaret, his eyes shrewd with unchildish wisdom. Necessity had taught him to strike the hot iron, to drive the hard bargain.

"Can I have Snap to live here always?" he demanded.

"Yes, you can have all the dogs you want," said Margaret Sinton.

"Can I sleep close enough so I can touch you?"

"Yes. You can move your lounge up so that you can hold my hand," said Margaret.

"Do you love me now?" questioned Billy.

"I'll try to love you if you are a good boy," said Margaret.

"Then I guess I'll stay," said Billy, walking over to her.

Out in the night Elnora and her mother went down the road in the moonlight, and every few rods Mrs. Comstock laughed aloud.

"Mother, I don't understand you," sobbed Elnora.

"Well, maybe when you have gone to high school long you will," said Mrs. Comstock. "Anyway, you saw me bring Mag Sinton to her senses, didn't you?"

On Sunday, while Mrs. Comstock was in town with the Sinton, Elnora, although repeatedly cautioned not to enter the Limberlost alone, went after specimens and was soon carrying five fine cocoons of different species as her reward. She pushed back her hair and gazed around longingly. A few rods inside she thought she saw cocoons on a bush, to which she went and found several. Sense of caution was rapidly vanishing; she was in a fair way to forget everything and plunge into the swamp when she thought she heard footsteps coming down the trail. She went back and came out almost facing Pete Corson.

That ended her difficulty. She had known him since childhood. When she sat on the front bench of the Brushwood schoolhouse Pete had been one of

bed Pete. He pushed back his hat and followed Elnora. She plunged fearlessly through bushes, over underbrush and across dead logs. One minute she was crying wildly that here was a big one, the next she was reaching for a limb above her head or on her knees overturning dead leaves under a hickory or oak tree or pushing aside black muck with her bare hands as she searched for buried pupae cases. For the first hour Pete bent back bushes and followed, carrying what Elnora discovered. Then he found one.

"Is this the kind of thing you are looking for?" he asked bashfully as he presented a wild cherry twig.

"Oh, Pete, that's a prometheal! I didn't even hope to find one."

"What's the bird like?" asked Pete.

"Almost black wings," said Elnora, "with clay colored edges and the most wonderful wine colored flush over the under side if it's a male and stronger wine above and below if it's a female. Oh, aren't I happy?"

"How would it do to make what you have into a bunch that we could leave here and come back for them?"

"That would be all right."

Relieved of his load, Pete began work. First he narrowly examined the cocoons Elnora had found. He questioned her as to what other kinds would be like. He began to use the eyes of a trained woodman and hunter in her behalf. He saw several so easily and moved through the forest so softly that Elnora forgot the moths in watching him. Presently she was carrying the specimens and he was making the trips of investigation to see which was a cocoon and which a curled leaf, or he was down on his knees digging around stumps. As he worked he kept asking questions. What kind of logs were best to look beside, what trees were pupae cases most likely to be under, on what bushes did caterpillars spin most frequently? Time passed, as it always does when one's occupation is absorbing.

When the Sinton had taken Mrs. Comstock home they stopped to see if Elnora was safe. She was not at home, and they had not seen her along the way. Mrs. Comstock called about the edge of her woods and received no reply. Then Sinton turned and drove back to the Limberlost. He left Margaret and Mrs. Comstock holding the team and entertaining Billy and entered the swamp.

Elnora and Pete had left a wide trail behind them. Before Sinton had thought of calling he heard voices and approached with some caution. Soon he saw Elnora, her flushed face beaming as she bent with an armload of twigs and branches and talked to a kneeling man.

"Now go cautiously," she was saying. "I am just sure we will find an Imperial here. It's their very kind of a place. There! What did I tell you! Isn't that splendid? Oh, I am so glad you came with me!"

Sinton stood and stared in speechless astonishment, for the man had risen, brushed the dirt from his hands and held out to Elnora a small shining dark pupa case. As his face swung into view Sinton almost cried out, for he was the man of all others Wesley knew with whom he most feared for Elnora's safety. She had him on his knees digging pupae cases for her from the loose swamp loam.

"Elnora!" called Sinton. "Elnora!"

"Oh, Uncle Wesley!" cried the girl. "See what luck we've had! I know we have a dozen and a half cocoons, and we have three pupae cases. It's much harder to get the cases because you have to dig for them, and you can't see where to look. But Pete is fine at it. He's found three, and he says he will keep watch along the roads and through the woods as he hunts. Isn't that splendid of him? Uncle Wesley, there is a college over there on the western edge of the swamp. Look closely and you can see the great dome up among the clouds."

"I should say you have had luck," said Sinton, striving to make his voice natural. "But I thought you were not coming to the swamp?"

"Well, I wasn't," said Elnora, "but I couldn't find any anywhere else. I'm honest I couldn't, and just as soon as I came to the edge I began to see them here. I kept my promise. I didn't come in alone. Pete came with me. He's so strong he isn't afraid of anything, and he's perfectly splendid to locate cocoons. He's found half of these. Come on, Pete. It's getting dark now, and we must go."

They started for the trail, Pete carrying the cocoons. He left them at the case, while Elnora and Sinton went on to the carriage together.

"Elnora Comstock, what does this mean?" demanded her mother.

"It's all right. One of the neighbors was with her, and she got several dollars' worth of stuff," interposed Sinton.

"You didn't tell me what scared you," he said.

"Oh, I thought I did! Why, you know, I had Freckles' box packed full of moths and specimens, and one evening I sold some to the Bird Woman. Next morning I found a note telling me it wasn't safe to go inside the swamp. That sort of scared me. I think I'll go home rather than miss the chance, but I'd be so happy if you would take care of me. Then I could go anywhere I chose, because if I missed you could pull me out. You will take care of me, Pete?"

"Well, the truth is, I had a little scare," said Elnora. "I never did mean to go home. Sometimes I sort of wandered inside farther than I intended, chasing things. You know Duncan gave me Freckles' books, and I have been gathering moths like he did. Lately I found I could sell them. If I can make a complete collection I can get \$300 for it. Three such collections would take me almost through college and I've four years in the high school yet. That's a long time. I might get them."

"Can every kind there is be found here?"

"No; not all of them, but when I got more than I need of one kind I can trade them with collectors farther north and west so I can complete sets. It's the only way I see to earn the money. Look what I have already. Big gray cecropias come from this kind, brown polyphemus from that and green luna from these. You aren't working on Sunday. Go with me just an hour, Pete!"

The man looked at her narrowly. She was young, wholesome and beautiful. She was innocent, intensely earnest and she needed the money—he knew that.

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That was the finishing stroke.

"Yes, I'll take care of you," promised Pete Corson.

"Goodby!" said Elnora. "Let's start quick! And Pete, you look at these closely, and when you are hunting or going along the road if one dangles under your nose you cut off the little twig and save it for me, will you?"

"Yes, I'll save you all I see," promised Pete. He pushed back his hat and followed Elnora. She plunged fearlessly through bushes, over underbrush and across dead logs. One minute she was crying wildly that here was a big one, the next she was reaching for a limb above her head or on her knees overturning dead leaves under a hickory or oak tree or pushing aside black muck with her bare hands as she searched for buried pupae cases. For the first hour Pete bent back bushes and followed, carrying what Elnora discovered. Then he found one.

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The man looked at her narrowly. She was young, wholesome and beautiful. She was innocent, intensely earnest and she needed the money—he knew that.

"You didn't tell me what scared you," he said.

"Oh, I thought I did! Why, you know, I had Freckles' box packed full of moths and specimens, and one evening I sold some to the Bird Woman. Next morning I found a note telling me it wasn't safe to go inside the swamp. That sort of scared me. I think I'll go home rather than miss the chance, but I'd be so happy if you would take care of me. Then I could go anywhere I chose, because if I missed you could pull me out. You will take care of me, Pete?"

"Well, the truth is, I had a little scare," said Elnora. "I never did mean to go home. Sometimes I sort of wandered inside farther than I intended, chasing things. You know Duncan gave me Freckles' books, and I have been gathering moths like he did. Lately I found I could sell them. If I can make a complete collection I can get \$300 for it. Three such collections would take me almost through college and I've four years in the high school yet. That's a long time. I might get them."

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her mind was at ease to work on her studies.

As she approached home that night the girl paused in amazement. Her mother had company, and she was laughing. Elnora entered the kitchen softly and peeped into the sitting room. Mrs. Comstock sat in her chair holding a book and every few seconds a soft chuckle broke into a real laugh. Mark Twain was doing his work, while

Mrs. Comstock was not lacking in a sense of humor. Elnora entered the room before her mother saw her. Mrs. Comstock looked up with flushed face.

"Where did you get this?" she demanded.

"I bought it," said Elnora.

"Bought it! With all the taxes due?"

"I paid for it out of my Indian money, mother," said Elnora. "I couldn't bear to spend so much on myself and nothing at all on you. I was afraid to buy the dress I should have liked to, and I thought the book would be company while I was gone. I haven't read it, but I do hope it's good."

"Good! It's the biggest piece of foolishness I have read in all my life. I've laughed all day ever since I found it. I had a notion to go out and read some of it to the cows and see if they wouldn't laugh."

"If it made you laugh, it's a wise book," said Elnora.

"Wise!" cried Mrs. Comstock. "You can stake your life it's a wise book. It taken the amateur man there is to do this kind of fooling." And she began laughing again.

Elnora, highly satisfied with her purchase, went to her room and put on her working clothes. Thereafter she made a point of getting a book that she thought would interest her mother from the library every week and leaving it on the sitting room table. Every night she carried home at least two schoolbooks and studied until she had mastered the points of each lesson. She did her share of the work faithfully, and every available minute she was in the fields searching for cocoons, for the moths promised to become her best source of income.

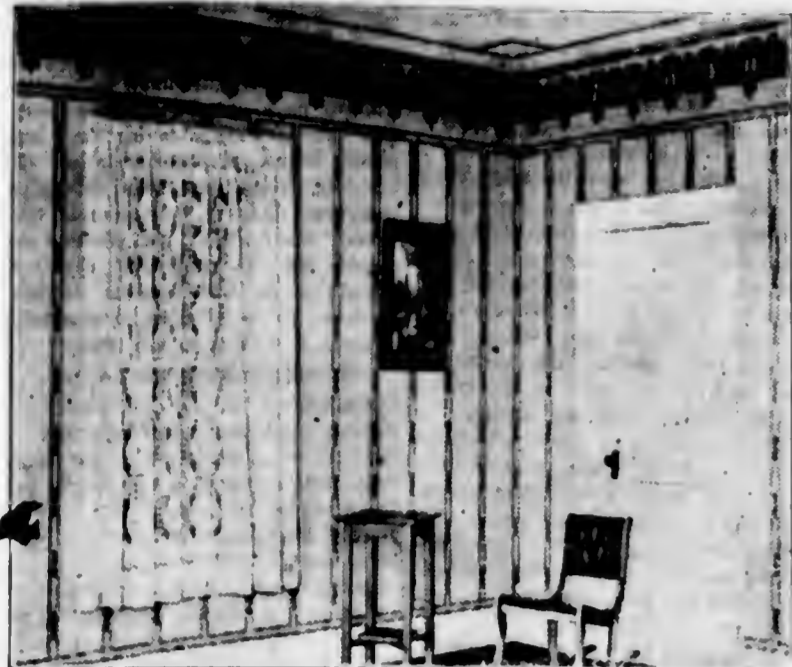
She gathered large baskets of nests, flowers, mosses, insects and all sorts of natural history specimens and sold them to the grade teachers. At first she tried to tell these instructors what to teach their pupils about the specimens, but, recognizing how much more she knew than they, one after another begged her to study at home and use her spare hours in school to exhibit and explain nature subjects to their pupils. Elnora loved the work, and she needed the money, for every few days some matter of expense arose that she had not expected.

When the music swelled from the school orchestra Elnora's heart almost broke with throbbing joy, for music always had affected her strangely, and, since she had been comfortable enough in her surroundings to notice things, she had listened to every note to find what it was that literally hurt her heart, and at last she knew

COLOR SCHEMES FOR HOME DECORATING LEARNED FROM NATURE

We Should Choose Soft, Restful Tones in Greens, Browns, Tans and Blues, Remembering That Darkest Tones Belong At Base and Grading Up

(By Anna F. Blohm, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.)



A room showing good taste in its decorations.

Nature will teach us many valuable lessons about colors, if we but observe. Notice the many browns of the earth, the dull and silvery greens of the trees and fields and the soft light tints of the sky. She uses very little bright luminous color, the brilliant flowers and birds are the exception, and how wonderfully restful and beautiful is the result. There is no clashing of colors with the field and wood beyond, because the whole great mass of colors are harmonious and blend into a pleasing whole. Why not observe this same harmony and gradation of color in decorating our houses? Let us choose soft, restful tones in greens, browns, tans and blues, always remembering that the darkest tone belongs at the base and grading up to the ceiling which calls for the lightest tone, just as we find it in nature. And let us not forget the relation of one room to another. One room, beautiful in itself but unrelated to the others, destroys that effect of unity for which we are striving. There should be no sudden jump from the bright green parlor into a red living room and then into a blue dining room. If we wish to have beautiful and restful homes we must avoid using colors that are strongly red, blue and green, and use instead soft tones and inconspicuous designs. Consciously or otherwise we react to color influence. Browns and greens are soothing and restful and are therefore well suited to the living room. Red, though very cheerful in

water, looks hot and uncomfortable in the summer and should be used carefully, especially in the small house when it seems to advance and make the room look smaller.

The ceiling should be dainty and knifless of those huge bunches of gray flowers that seem to fairly stick out on the surface. The eye becomes fascinated by these set spots of color and we mentally jump from one to another until we are nervously tired out. Plain staid papers, a pretty and all-over design or a striped floral paper, the stripes of which can be cut out and used as a border are suitable and inexpensive. Various brands of water color paints and calcimines can now be secured in good tints and are easily applied.

It is a great mistake to allow the paper hanger to make a choice of paper for a certain room. He can not be expected to know the particular needs of the room in question and, also, in many cases is lacking in color training and a sense of the appropriate.

Good colors and designs in wall papers can be secured for exactly the same price as poor ones. In wall papers as in other things, repeated demand will create supply and if the purchaser insists upon artistic wall paper for eight cents on up that demand will be met. In this way the monstrosities that have been upon the market for so long a time will finally disappear and instead we shall have good colors and pleasing designs.

MOTHER NATURE'S SOIL FACTORY



The first process in the formation of a soil is the pulverization of the rocks. Nature uses several methods to bring about the grinding or pulverization of rocks, the most important of which is running water. You would hardly think that such a soft substance as water would do much grinding, but water running over stone grinds off the surface slowly, but surely. If the stream is swift enough to carry along particles of sand or stone, the

grinding takes place more rapidly. A rapid mountain stream, for instance, tumbles the boulders along, causing them to rub against each other until they are ground to powder, and at the same time the bed of the stream itself is worn away. In this way deep valleys are sometimes worn into the surface of the earth and the fine material is carried away to form a soil at some other place.—Alfred Vivian, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

During the past thirteen years the Ohio experiment station has been growing, side by side, a very large number of different varieties of wheat for the purpose of comparing the yield and the quality of the grain. In order to check difference in soil, every third plot has been seeded with the same variety each year. This makes it possible to compare each variety in the test with a standard variety growing in an adjacent plot.

Of the old varieties which have been tested for the entire period of thirteen years, the ten standing highest in point of yield are as follows: Dawson's Golden Chaff, Gypsy, Poole, Perfection, Valley, Nigger, Mealy, Harvest King, Delitz, and Early Ripe. The dif-

ference in yield between the highest and the lowest in this list is less than two bushels. It should be remembered, however, that wheat is raised for human food and that quality as well as quantity should be considered in the selection of varieties. With this consideration in mind, a large number of high yielding varieties have been subjected to milling and baking tests conducted under uniform, standard conditions. These baking tests reveal the fact that some of the high yielding varieties are low in bread making qualities.

Taking into consideration both yield and quality, the varieties standing highest in the thirteen-year test are as follows: Valley, Nigger, Gypsy, Hickman and Perfection.—A. G. McCall, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

Caring For The Bees

The bee is one of our best friends, for he works with untiring energy all through the long summer to lay up his store of honey, and, when we come along and take it from him, he works all the harder to make up the loss. Such friends are worth taking care of. They need proper housing and food to carry them through the winter, when there is nothing they can do to provide for themselves.

The Hives

A good swarm of bees is worth \$2.00 to \$2.50 without the hive, and it pays to provide them with a good box hive. This hive should have an upper and lower compartment. The lower compartment should be fitted up with frames in which bees can store their food and raise their broods. The upper compartment should be the right size to hold the pound sections of honey to be taken off for sale and for home use. When winter comes on the upper part should be taken off from all the hives and stored one above another in a dry clean place where they will keep till spring when they can be put back on the hives, and the bees can go right on building and filling the combs they started the fall before. They should not be put on, however, until the bees have got the lower part of the hive pretty well filled with honey again. By taking off and storing the tops we not only keep the foundations of comb and the comb already made in good condition, but we compel the bees to crowd close together in cold weather to keep warm.

Ventilation

If bees have plenty of honey or are properly fed, many more suffer from frost than from cold. It is therefore very important to see that they get fresh air. The regulation size opening into the hive in summer is 3-4 inch high clear across the front of the hive. In winter this should be covered with a strip of wood leaving an opening 3-8 inch high which allows the bees to go in and out on warm days and give sufficient ventilation in winter. When a snow storm comes the snow should always be swept from opening, for bees can be smothered to death in this way in a very short time. Then, too, if the opening is not closed mice are more sure to get in in winter and kill many if not all the bees. If you still have the old style hollow log hives, with holes bored through to let the bees in and out, be sure these openings are closed sufficiently to keep mice out but still let the bees go out and in.

Keep the Bees Dry

It is important to keep the bees warm, but much more so to keep them dry. Probably the best cover for hives is rubber roofing which should be cut into covers for each hive you have so the projecting parts will bend down of their own weight and form an excellent protection to all sides of the hive and keep water out. They should be weighted down with flat stones. These covers will cost about 10 cts. each and with proper care will last four or five years. If it is not practical to get this kind of covers, thor-

ly water proof board covers will do; but the bees must be kept dry.

Wintering in Shed or Cellar

If the hives are made of boards at least 1-4 inches thick bees will usually do very well out in the yard but it is better to house them. If this is done a strip of mosquito netting must be fastened over the opening to keep the bees from coming out, when the hives can be stacked up close together like so many boxes in a good warm outbuilding or in the cellar. But if this is done, at least twice during the winter on warm days the bees must be taken out, each hive to the place it occupied in the summer and the mosquito netting removed so the bees can come out for a flight to enable them to empty their bowels. This is very necessary if the bees are to live and come out healthy in the spring. They should not be left out more than a day or two, and then properly stored away again. Early in April they should be put out for the summer.

Feeding the Bees

By having hives with good upper and lower compartments, all the honey can be taken from the sections above and the bees fed during the winter when necessary. This is the easiest thing in the world and costs very little. All hives should be examined in October to see that they have plenty of honey to last till Christmas at least. If any are found that have not, they should be fed.

For each swarm to be fed, take two quarts of granulated sugar dissolved in the same amount of water. Bring this to a boil and then allow to get cold. In the morning when it is cool and the bees are sluggish take out the frames of empty comb one at a time. Set the frame in a pan and tip it enough so you can pour the thin syrup out of a small pitcher onto the broadside of comb and every little cell can really be filled with the best kind of bee food. Then tip the other way and fill the other side. Each frame of every hive necessary can be filled this way. Again about January 1st, the bees should be fed again for the rest of the winter, and the swarms will all come out strong in the spring, and an outlay of 25 cents to 50 cents has saved \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Profits of Bee Keeping

Mr. C. I. Ogg of Beren started into the winter a year ago with 29 swarms of bees. He cared for them as related above, feeding them about five dollars worth of sugar during last winter. It took \$125 worth of honey this summer and made 40 new swarms of bees besides keeping all the old ones. These 40 new swarms are worth at least \$80, making the seasons profit from 29 swarms amount to \$205 or \$7.07 for each swarm.

Probably not many men will try to keep so many bees, but every one should have a few swarms and with very little intelligent care they will furnish all the honey you need for the family and enough money to keep one or two of the children in Berea College during the winter.

NEW GRASSES IN THE SOUTH

The following is taken from the current issue of Farm and Fireside: "Every northern farmer, when he goes south, is struck by the scarcity of grass and of good meadows and pastures. Hay is always high in the South. Such a thing as the tall, waving northern meadow, with the dark clover in the bottom is almost unknown in Dixie, outside of certain favored locations. But last year, in South Carolina, a hundred farmers sowed grass in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, with good success. The seed sown was, in each case, half a bushel of orchard-grass, half a bushel of tall meadow oat-grass, half a bushel of Italian ryegrass and ten pounds of red clover per acre. This enormously heavy seeding was thought necessary in order to get a stand from the start. A ton of lime and four hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer were applied to each acre. The crop this year will vary from two and a half to four tons to the acre. The movement promises to spread until these communities will produce hay not only for farm-horses, but stock-raising."

To determine the real economic status of the crow, the scientists of the Biological Survey examined nearly a thousand stomachs of crows killed in every month of the year and throughout the country. The crow was proved a guilty of these charges, but it was also shown that most of the corn that he had eaten was waste corn and the part destroyed while growing was only three per cent of the total food. The destruction of fruit and eggs was only trivial, while on the other hand the amount of harmful insects and mice eaten rendered the final verdict in favor of the crow. It was proven beyond a doubt that he was of more real economic value than harm.

fer to be without such help. The crow has a reputation as black as his coat. He has been charged with causing great injury to the corn crops, stealing fruit, robbing nests of poultry, and eating young birds. To determine the real economic status of the crow, the scientists of the Biological Survey examined nearly a thousand stomachs of crows killed in every month of the year and throughout the country. The crow was proved a guilty of these charges, but it was also shown that most of the corn that he had eaten was waste corn and the part destroyed while growing was only three per cent of the total food. The destruction of fruit and eggs was only trivial, while on the other hand the amount of harmful insects and mice eaten rendered the final verdict in favor of the crow. It was proven beyond a doubt that he was of more real economic value than harm.

Invention of the Clarinet.

The clarinet, or clarionet, is supposed to have been invented in 1690 by Joseph Christopher Denner, at Nuremberg, though some authorities trace its existence to medieval times. Since its invention it has undergone many changes and improvements, and the modern clarinet, from the extent, quality and variety of its tone, is one of the most perfect of wind instruments.

On a Value of the Pipe.

A pipe turns a fool into a wise man; it keeps his mouth shut.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial. FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY. With careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift) The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	SPRING TERM
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$18.45	\$18.45	\$18.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$27.90	\$27.90	\$27.90
If paid in advance	\$27.90	\$27.90	\$27.90
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$18.00	\$18.00	\$18.00
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$27.00	\$27.00	\$27.00
If paid in advance	\$27.00	\$27.00	\$27.00
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	8.75	8.75	8.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$17.75	\$17.75	\$17.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	8.75	8.75	8.75
Total for term	\$26.50	\$26.50	\$26.50
If paid in advance	\$26.50	\$26.50	\$26.50

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$42.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	3.10	1.50	1.50	5.40
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

*This does not include the dollar deposit, nor money for books or laundry

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Hurry! Fall Term began September 11.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

Fighting Hookworm Disease

Nearly a Quarter of a Million People Have Been Treated For This Scourge of All Warm Climates—States and Counties Co-operating

THE fight against the ravages of hookworm disease in the United States is one of the most inspiring and hopeful events ever recorded in the long history of man's struggle against ailments that sap his strength and weaken him in body and mind.

It is a fight against an enemy of mankind that infests every country in the world that is blessed with a warm climate, and therefore is found in this country in our southern states.

It is an inspiring fight to the victim of the disease, for it brings him relief from pain and illness, restores him to healthful vigor, makes life again worth living and lifts him to a higher plane of usefulness to himself and to his community.

It is an inspiring fight to the patriotic lover of America, for it shows how when philanthropist and scientist furnish the means and the knowledge how quickly American people, through their state and county government and by their individual efforts, will help to solve certainly a problem that was for centuries deemed unsolvable.

For so long a time that the memory of man runseth not to the contrary people living in warm climates have suffered from this bloodsucker, from lassitude, from inability to work with either mind or body in a fashion happily unknown to people in the colder latitudes. Many names were given to these diseases and many cures were suggested, but the great majority of the sufferers never found relief in all their blighted lives.

Then came the scientist and his microscope and found that the trouble was that tiny worms, too small for the eye to see, abounded in a polluted soil, and that they worked their way in

through the skin of a person's feet and found their way into his bowels, there to grow larger and to fasten themselves in the wall of the bowels and suck the blood of the luckless victim. And more, there to lay eggs to pollute the soil that an endless chain of suffering might be kept up. When the microscope found how these worms were sucking people's blood, then the chemist found that a certain drug would kill them and not hurt the person who took it. Thus science laid the foundation for this great fight.

The health agents started in to do their work, teaching the people not only how to be cured of the disease, but how to prevent it in the future. Soon they had obtained the hearty cooperation of county and school district governments, of physicians and of citizens generally—not least to be mentioned that of the victims of the disease, who came for miles and miles to the dispensaries to be treated.

That is how the fight was organized. Here is how it has been carried on. Up until June 30, 1912, a total of 221,368 persons had been treated in the several states as follows:

Alabama	2,699
Arkansas	1,244
Georgia	12,612
Kentucky	367
Louisiana	23,039
Mississippi	45,111
North Carolina	78,553
South Carolina	18,811
Tennessee	6,735
Virginia	10,392
Total	221,368

How rapidly the work is going forward is shown by the fact that of this number 80,000 were treated in the first six months of the current year. Indeed, half the work in Louisiana, three-fourths of that in South Carolina and all of that in Kentucky has been done since the first of last January.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKEE
McKee, Nov. 18.—County Court was held here today and there was a large crowd of people in town — L. C. Little was in Richmond a few days last week on business. — Miss Emma Neely is visiting friends in town this week. — Mrs. John Fowler and Mr. I. R. Hays went to Berea last week to see their brother, Dr. J. D. Hays. Dr. Hays and his family went to Florida accompanied by Jno. Fowler of this place. — Miss Rachel Hefcomb visited relatives in Richmond last week. — J. K. Sparks bought a farm near here from David Tillery last week. — Mrs. D. G. Collier went to see her brother, C. A. Minter, last Sunday.

TYNER

Tyner, Nov. 15.—G. W. Moore is slowly improving. — Married on the 26th, Miss Grace Anderson to Lucian Gipson. We wish them a long and prosperous life. — Miss Anna Powell visited our school last Thursday and gave an interesting talk which was much appreciated. — Mrs. Mat Hamilton has been seriously ill but is a little better at this writing. — R. B. Reynolds is doing jury service in the Federal Court at Richmond. — We were sorry to hear of John Spurlock, of Privett, getting his hand cut off in his saw mill last week. — J. S. Moore and wife moved into their new home, today. — John Pennington and son of Gray Hawk have completed two nice chimneys for W. K. Jones. — Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Vaughn are visiting in Owsley County. — Eugene Gipson would be greatly obliged if any one could advise him of the whereabouts of a shepherd dog he lost at East Bernstadt last week. The dog is red of color with white feet. — T. P. Bullock and wife were the guests of G. W. Moore and family, Friday night. — Thomas Dunagin will visit in Missouri during the next two weeks.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Nov. 11.—The fine weather continues and the farmers are busy gathering corn and hauling coal and getting ready for winter. — Died, Mrs. Rosy Bell Spivey, in the Jackson County poor house. Interment in the McKee cemetery. — W. A. Hunter, our bustling merchant, is building a new store house beside his old one. — W. H. Egle and G. W. Hayes have laid in their fertilizer for next spring. — J. F. Tinner has begun building a new barn for J. H. Haggan, with the help of Wm. Hayes and others. — A. Q. Privett made a business trip to Wm. Hayes', Saturday. — N. W. Neely sold

his Gray Hawk farm of 42 acres to a man from North Carolina for 275 dollars. — John Ward sold his farm to D. M. Ward for 430 dollars. — Jno. Ward bought two young mules from D. M. Ward for two hundred dollars. — Scott Evans was hauling staves for Austin Madden the past week.

CARICO

Carico, Nov. 11.—We are having fine weather at present and farmers are gathering corn. — Mrs. Angeline Cunagin died, the 7th of this month. She was a devoted mother and a member of the Baptist church. She leaves five sons and three daughters to mourn her loss. We are sorry to give up so good a friend. — Mr. Ed Wathen has gone back to the U. S. Army after visiting his relatives for thirty days. — John Hurley has come home from the U. S. Army. — The election went off quietly in this precinct. — Mrs. Lillie Smith is reported to be getting better. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Sbelton, a fine boy. His name is Isaac. — Miss Ellen Roberts gave a bean hulling, Saturday night in honor of her uncle, Edward Evans, who is here on a 30 days furlough from the army. There were 16 girls and boys present and all had a fine time. — The little son of John Summers got his hand burned very badly last week. — We sympathize with the bereaved relatives and parents of the two brothers, Brack and Riley McCowan, who died recently. — Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson were visiting S. R. Roberts and family last week.

OWSLEY COUNTY

CONKLING

Conkling, Nov. 9.—Married, Nov. 2nd, Mr. Jim Mainous and Miss Etta Holcomb. A big dinner was given at the home of the groom on Sunday. — Mr. E. Campbell of Booneville visited his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emily McCollum, Sunday. — Mrs. J. H. Jones of Jackson County, paid this place a visit last week. — Mrs. Joe Peters has been in poor health for some time. — Uncle Lloyd Day has moved to his new home on Island Creek. — Uncle Beatty Day is on the sick list. — The election passed off quietly at this place, but we are sorry to say that while returning the ballot box to the County seat, Thursday, J. Wilson's fine carriage was badly torn up by a frightened young mare. — Eld. J. W. Anderson left, Friday, for his regular appointment at Liberty in Elliott County. — Corn gathering is all the go here. Medium crops are reported. — Mrs. Emily McCollum had a yield of fourteen large pumpkins on one vine, the smallest being as large as a half bushel. Who can beat this?

—Miss Minnie McCollum who has been confined to her bed for so long is no better. — Hattie B. King visited Hese Anderson, Tuesday night. — John Chadwell, a teacher, of this County, while on the way, Friday evening, to his home at Island City paid his respects to friends at Conkling. — Doctors Anderson and Mahaffey passed thru here last week on their way to Road Run to see a patient whom they pronounced to have gall stones. — Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Smith of Laurel County passed thru, the 8th, enroute to Beattyville, to visit their daughter, Mrs. Beatty. — Mr. and Mrs. James Flannery of Buck Creek visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum, Saturday night and Sunday.

POSEY

Posey, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Charles P. Weaver of Louisville gave a lecture on "School Improvements," Friday, Nov. 1st. — Miss Elizabeth Seville visited her cousin, Mrs. May Venable of Vincent, last Saturday night. — The Halloween social at the Graded School was enjoyed by all, and many were at a loss to recognize their best friend. — Miss Effie Hyden visited Miss Winnie Flannery, Wednesday night. — Some more work is being done on the new road on Buck Creek, but there is little hope of it ever being completed. — Nathan Martin and Terry Mainous were visitors at the Graded school, Thursday. — Mr. and Mrs. Smith Jackson visited relatives near Buck Creek, Sunday. — Mrs. Jurlah Hyden spent Sunday with Aunt Martha Mainous. — Mrs. Geo. Mainous, who has been suffering with muscular rheumatism, is improving slowly. — Mr. and Mrs. John McPherson and family attended the wedding of Mr. Jas. Mainous last Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. Charley Judd gave the young folks a bean hulling last Thursday night. All reported a good time. — O. J. Judd and Fred McIntire were the guests of Jas. Mainous. — The boys of the Buck Creek Graded school are very busy now getting their new basket ball ground ready for use. — Dillard Bond, who has been down for several weeks with typhoid, is improving slowly. — The literary society of the graded school is doing good work. The debate last Friday night was enjoyed by every one present.

BOONEVILLE

Booneville, Nov. 10.—The election is over, and while everybody did not get their choice, business runs along just the same. — Parties from Berea, who have been touring the Mountain counties, giving lectures aided by magic lantern shows, etc., are now in Booneville. The people are turning out in large crowds to hear them. — Typhoid fever has broken out in our town, since my last writing, resulting in the death of Lizzie Bell Goodman aged about 16 and Lucille, the little daughter of G. M. Hogg, age 10. John Racmer, Charley Hicknell and Jesse Bowman's baby are now suffering from a severe attack of it. — On Oct. 20, Sidney Harn of East County and Della Pigg of Booneville called upon our County Court Clerk and obtained marriage license. They went at once to the Combs Hotel, where Rev. S. K. Ramey of the M. E. church performed the ceremonies and they went on their way rejoicing. — The stork visited the home of our clever and obliging County Court Clerk, H. Combs, one night last week and left a ten pound girl baby which they are very proud of and which they have named Catharine Minter. — Everybody is busy gathering corn. There is a fine yield in this County and in fine condition now to store away. — Two stores, one at Travelers Rest and one at Sturgeon, have recently been closed by involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, and are now in the hands of a referee in bankruptcy. The liabilities are said to be about \$4,500, assets about \$2,000. — Our farmers have sown more wheat this fall than for fifteen years and it is looking fine. If our farmers would raise their own wheat and hogs to make their meat and lard and stop the constant drain upon our community for these commodities, they would have all the money they need and some to spare. — Our townspeople are adding some valuable repairs to their property. Ed Campbell has added a new kitchen and dining room and a concrete walk and newly painted his building. Tom Gabbard has put a metal roof on his building, the old Gabbard Hotel, and added concrete walks. G. W. Garrett is adding a new kitchen and dining room to his dwelling, all of which improve the looks of our little town.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Nov. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Carr, of Panola, spent Saturday and Sunday, with the latter's sister, Mrs. Lewis Sandlin. — Misses Sula Powell and Bertie Hine spent Sunday night with Verna Parks. — Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Settle of Big Hill spent Sunday with A. P. Settle and family. — Miss Lydia Young was the guest of Eva Lewis, Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Arch Murray are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy on the 14th. — Mrs. Wesley Webb and Mrs. Evan Adams were shopping in Berea, Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Hurley of McKee are visiting relatives in this vicinity. — Mr. and Mrs. Mark Flannery spent Sunday with the former's brother, Tom Flannery, near Berea. — Chester Parks and Miss Amy Todd of Berea spent Friday night with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cuit Parks at this place. — Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Young are rejoicing over the arrival of a girl on the 15th. — Mrs. Will Morris who has been very sick is improving.

BLUE LICK

Blue Lick, Nov. 17.—Miss Alberta Norwell made a business trip to Richmond, Saturday. — Wm. Figg left, Wednesday, for Charleston, Illinois, where he expects to make his future home. — Hon. H. H. Crook and Joe Maupin of Crooksville visited T. J. Flannery last Friday night with their pack of twenty-five hounds and enjoyed a most exciting fox chase. — The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Longfellow died, Tuesday morning, and was buried in the Berea cemetery, Wednesday. — Miss Elizabeth Searey and Miss Mary Eric Obham of Richmond visited Berea one day last week and spent the night with the former's aunt, Mrs. L. K. Flannery at this place. — Hog killing and corn husking are the chief occupations in this vicinity now.

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Nov. 19.—The Rev. Turner from Corbin preached at Silver Creek, Saturday and Sunday. — Mrs. Sant Bush from Richmond spent Friday night with Mrs. W. A. Johnson. — Bob Witt is visiting his sister, Mrs. Toke Todd. — Mr. and Mrs. John W. Johnson and family spent Monday night with the former's mother, Mrs. Sallie Johnson. — Miss Myrtle Kindred spent Wednesday night with Miss Iva Anderson. — Miss Bettie Johnson spent Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. Pat Gadd. — Mrs. Bertha Houghton took her school to Cow Bell, Wednesday, to the school fair. — Miss Victoria Mullins from Mullins Station is visiting Miss Eva and Miss Grace Johnson for a few days. — Sam Kelley has gone to the railroad to work. — Mrs. Jim Gabbard is very sick. — Mr. and Mrs. Sears and Mr. Turner spent Sunday with John Jones. — Mrs. Toke Todd and Mrs. Mary Kindred spent Monday with the latter's mother-in-law, Mrs. Todd. — Miss Margaret Casteel and little sister spent Wednesday with their grandmother, Mrs. Harris. — Mrs. Ida Sadler from Lovel is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Sallie Johnson. — Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Brookshire of Berea spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. G. E. Anderson.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Nov. 11.—The Rev. Fightmaster of Lexington holds service in the Christian Church at this place every Sunday. — Mr. Hudson of Berea preached, Sunday, at 11 a. m. at the Baptist church, at 2 p. m. in Christian Church. — Stanley J. Bradley is home for a while. He has been spending the summer in Cincinnati, O. — The Rev. Childers of Wilde closed a series of meetings at the Baptist church at this place last Sunday. There was one addition. — Dr. and Mrs. Alton Baker visited Mr. Baker's father at Panola, Sunday. — Mr. E. Jones has returned to the Marine Corps for another term. He is now on recruiting duty and is stationed at Hotel Hand, Cincinnati, Ohio. — Paul Robinson was home, Sunday, from Berea where he is in school. — The people of both churches will give an entertainment at this place, Thanksgiving Day. — Beginning Nov. 11, there will be a night school at this place for the patrons of the district for which there will be no charge. It will be taught by the present teacher assisted by Dr. Baker. — Rev. James Lunford has just returned home from a three weeks stay in Jackson County. — W. B. Baker is painting at Whites Station. — People are taking advantage of the nice weather to gather their corn. — The Sunday schools at this place are

progressing nicely with Mr. Hurd as Supt. at the Christian church and Mr. Davis, Supt. at the Baptist. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones, last week, a boy. — Luther Ashcroft is engineer at the new mill erected by Mr. Wm. Jones.

CLAY COUNTY

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Nov. 16.—Mrs. Frye who has been sick with pneumonia about a week, died, Thursday night. She leaves a host of friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Her remains were laid to rest near home where her husband and her son, James, are buried. — Miss Julia Sparks is very low with typhoid. — Nathan Noe fell and broke his arm a few days ago while shoeing a young horse. — Anna Saylor and Esther Hurch are sick with throat trouble. — Adeline Hurch has a very painful boil on her hand. — J. A. Hunter who has been in Cincinnati about two months is at home, but will return to Cincinnati in a few days. — Sherman Edwards and Nancy McQueen were married, Thursday of last week at the home of the bride. — Mrs. J. P. McNeil has lagrippe. — Hugh Edwards and family of Gray Hawk returned home Monday from a week's visit here. — Jesse Saylor sold two yoke of log cattle last week, one yoke for 135 dollars, the other for 109 dollars. — Mrs. Sarah J. Hunter has been very lame as the result of a fall.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

BOONE

Boone, Nov. 11.—The protracted meeting began at Fairview, Saturday, conducted by Rev. Geo. Childers and Rev. Overby. — Martha, the twelve year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Singleton, died at her home one day last week and was laid to rest at Fairview. The bereaved family have our deepest sympathy. — Wm. Coyle, who has been in Indiana, for quite a while, returned to his home, recently. — The Misses Hattie Poynter and Lydia Leavett visited the Misses Bertha and May Lambert, Sunday. — Our Sunday School is progressing nicely with Mrs. W. M. Hich as Supt. — Mr. and Mrs. Alex Wren of Crab Orchard visited friends and relatives near this place last week. — The Hal-Owen exhibition was held at the school house last Thursday night. All report a nice time. — Miss Thurna Kirby of this place visited Talitha Coyle of Rockford, Saturday. — A. D. Leavett was the guest of Mr. Willie Coyle, Sunday. — The Misses Hattie Poynter and Jesse Hinn were shopping in Berea, Saturday. — Mrs. Nora Wren visited her mother, Mrs. Mattie Coyle of near Rockford, Sunday. — Mrs. James Vaughn, who has been quite ill for some time, is no better. — Mrs. Minnie Earvin of near Crab Orchard visited her mother, Mrs. Geo. Poynter last week. — Mrs. Lucy Northern, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again.

GAULEY

Gauley, Nov. 16.—Ed Robertson, who has had fever so long, is getting along nicely. — Rev. C. G. Murry of Clay County is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Robertson. — Died, Mr. John Cummins. He leaves a wife and several children. — W. E. Hullock and Clarence Howard have gone to Paris to work. — Corn gathering is very popular this time of year. — Mrs. Martin Mullens is putting up a new barn. — W. H. Mobley has his new house about completed. — Sherry Howard, of Levi, returned home after a week's stay with his brother, Clarence. — Mrs. Jake Ponder visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hullock, this week. — George Robertson is on the sick list this week. — Mrs. Lida Howard and Mrs. Nancy Hullock visited Mrs. Martha Mullens, this week. — T. F. Bullock bought a cow of Geo. Wilson for \$20. — A. J. James is sick, this week. — Mrs. C. G. Murry is very sick at her daughter's home, Mrs. Daniel Robertson.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Nov. 11.—The Misses Edith Linville and Pearl Moore of Berea were visiting friends and relatives of Scaffold Cane a few days ago. — Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stephens and Hennie Todd visited Mr. W. P. Anderson and family of near Richmond, Saturday and Sunday. — Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Mecedonia. — Everybody is invited. — Mrs. Annie Linville and children are visiting her mother, Mrs. Eddie McGuire, near Richmond. — Uncle John R. McCollum who has been sick for so long is still improving. — Ophelia Anglin of near this place is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jane Lambert of Berea.

HAMILTON, OHIO LETTER

Hamilton, O., Nov. 8.—About fifty Baptist women from Hamilton attended the Miami Conference of Missionary Societies at the Ninth St. Baptist church in Cincinnati, O., last Wednesday. — A. M. Flannery, who is employed in Agricultural work in North Carolina has just returned from a trip to Washington, D. C., and Chicago where he was visiting and gathering facts which would help

him in his work. He called to see his sister, Mrs. Gabbard, at this place, via his return to North Carolina. — Much enthusiasm has existed in Hamilton during the two weeks previous to the election. The Democrats won a complete victory in this County and State. Cox was elected governor by a large majority. — A great religious campaign is now on in Hamilton. Next week, Nov. 10th, Rev. Heiderwolf will begin a six weeks revival. He will be assisted by a band of singers and co-workers, who come with him. Never before in the history of Hamilton has so much interest been manifested in a religious movement. The city was divided into 21 districts, each district to have a Supt. and hold cottage prayer services in as many different homes as possible in all 21 districts. There has been erected a tabernacle mostly by volunteer laborers, which will seat about 5,000 people. All the protestant churches are giving up their regular services in order to make these evangelistic services a blessing to the town.

Middletown Ohio Letter

Middletown, O., Nov. 16.—Mr. Hoyd Sandlin, who has been employed at the American Rolling mill for some time, will leave in a few days for his home in Richmond, Ky. — Frank Woodward spent Friday, Nov. 15, at Berea. — Mrs. Ed Scheek entertained a number of her friends from Cincinnati at supper, Sunday night. — Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hundley spent one day last week with J. K. Sandlin. — Mr. and Mrs. Andy Graham visited relatives in the country last week. — Miss Edith Price who has had diphtheria is able to be in school again. — Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hudson and little son, Lester, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Sandlin. — Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham were the guests of Mrs. Graham's parents, Thursday night. — The little two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henkel died last week of diphtheria.

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